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THE SHARP RISE in unemployment benefit payments which occurred in December and January did not continue in February. As a result of the fewer working days and possibly the reemployment of many workers who lost their jobs in January, February disbursements registered a 3-percent decrease from the January total. However, the \$39.9 million paid out in benefits during February was higher than the level for any month in 1941 and 15 percent above that in February 1941. About half the States reported increases, but Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, with heavy conversion unemployment, accounted for almost one-fourth of the total. If these three States were excluded from the comparisons, February benefit payments would have shown a decrease of 7 percent from January and would have been 5 percent less than the amount in February 1941. Almost 3.3 million man-weeks of unemployment were compensated, and 1.2 million workers received at least one benefit payment during the month.

Although public employment offices made fewer placements in February than in January, the usual January-February drop was greatly lessened by the war-production program. The 402,000 nonagricultural placements represented a decline of less than 1 percent, compared with corresponding January-February declines of 3 and 10 percent in 1941 and 1940. Moreover, one-tenth more nonagricultural placements were made than in February 1941 and nearly twice as many as in February 1940. Agricultural placements, numbering 23,200, dropped more than one-fourth from January and were about half the number made in February 1941. More than half of all farm placements in February were concentrated in Texas, Arizona, and California.

The number of job seekers registered at public employment offices decreased slightly from the January high, but the active file remained higher

at the end of February than for any other month since July 1941. For the fifth successive month there was an increase in the number of workers registered as fully qualified and available for jobs in 623 occupations important for war production. Nearly two-fifths of the total rise in primary registrations for these occupations took place in Michigan, where large numbers of automobile workers were laid off. Building-construction workers also accounted for a large share of the rise. In both the automotive and construction trades, available registrants were already more than sufficient to meet anticipated demands. In the highly skilled aircraft, machine-shop, and shipbuilding occupations, on the other hand, where shortages of workers have long been acute, there were only negligible increases, when any, in the number of job seekers registered.

AMONG THE PLANS for recruitment of additional workers for war production are two which concern potential sources of labor supply which have not as yet been tapped to any real extent. In March all farm-placement offices of the United States Employment Service were directed to determine the extent to which the services of women not customarily employed on farms may be needed this year, and to enlist the cooperation of all individuals, groups, and agencies in a community who can lend effective assistance in planning and carrying out such a recruitment program. In some communities, consideration is being given to the formation of women's land armies, similar to those organized during the last war. The Employment Service will be responsible for determining the areas where ordinary sources of local labor will not meet the demand, the amount of recruitment necessary, the kind of workers needed, and when and where they will be needed. All recruiting will be channeled through Employment Service offices, which will take the orders

and select and place the workers. The functions of the cooperating groups—schools, colleges, women's committees of State and local defense councils, farm-market groups, chambers of commerce, churches, and other community organizations—will include promotional efforts to develop public response to the emergency; training programs for the workers; arrangements for transportation and housing, and supervision of the housing facilities; physical examinations by volunteer local physicians, and general supervision of health conditions.

Close cooperation between secondary school officials and the Employment Service in determining the need for and advisability of establishing an accelerated program was recommended in a national statement of policy on wartime acceleration of secondary school programs, issued by the Wartime Commission of the United States Office of Education. Acceleration of the school curriculum (not involving college preparatory courses) will permit pupils who give evidence of rapid maturity to become more immediately available for vocational training, for such jobs as harvesting perishable crops or holiday selling, or, when regulations allow, for enlistment in the armed forces. Secondary school officials are asked to consult with the local office of the Employment Service to ascertain local labor-market demands or demands elsewhere which can be supplied by youth in the locality. Acceleration is not to be compulsory for any student, and school authorities are advised to avoid adopting policies which, because of schedules and other requirements, would result in compulsory acceleration for all pupils. It is emphasized that a youth's educational program will not be disturbed unless there is definite need for his services and only when all other labor resources have been exhausted.

FURTHER STEPS in the mobilization of farm labor for the expanded program of agricultural production were outlined in a statement issued on March 12 by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, concerning the coordination of war-production activities of the Department of Agriculture with the activities of the United States Employment Service. United States Department of Agriculture War Boards have been established in each State and each agricultural county to integrate the activities of the Depart-

ment in the farm-labor field and to coordinate the Department's war-production activities with those of other governmental agencies. The Boards are authorized to use personnel or funds for carrying out any necessary emergency action that individual agencies of the Department are unable to effectuate.

"In the mobilization of farm workers" the statement says, "the United States Department of Agriculture War Boards are fully responsible for cooperating with the Employment Service to facilitate and supplement its activities, especially in relation to activities in rural communities and localities which the Employment Service would not ordinarily serve."

The coordinated program in which the Employment Service will assist includes registration of (1) all unemployed farm workers and members of farm families unemployed and available for work; (2) all farm laborers, operators, and members of farm families who are partially employed but would be available for part-time work on other farms; (3) all operators of farm equipment who perform custom work; (4) all school youth and all women available for farm work.

The program also calls for development of plans for use of all qualified persons employed on WPA and NYA projects; use during peak seasonal operations of town persons who are regularly employed in other occupations; the exchange between farmers of their own labor and that of members of their families, regular full-time hired men, and seasonal workers who are or may be housed on the individual farms; necessary training to make effective use of farm labor; local centralized living facilities for migratory labor from which they may be dispatched to particular jobs; and plans for the transportation of workers to and from work.

THE EFFECTS of the defense program on employment opportunities in jobs covered by old-age and survivors insurance and increased interest of women in employment are revealed in data on applicants for account numbers in 1941. During the year, 6.7 million accounts were established, more than during any other year since 1937, the year of initial registration. Nearly 2 million applications were filed by women, both the largest absolute number since 1937 and the largest in proportion to all applications. In the fourth

quarter of 1941, for the first time on record, more than half the applicants for account numbers were women.

Monthly benefits in force under the old-age and survivors insurance program totaled 523,000 at the end of February, almost 4 percent more than in January and 80 percent more than in February 1941. The amount of benefits in force totaled \$9.5 million, an increase of nearly 4 percent from the previous month and of 78 percent from February 1941. Primary benefits, which in January 1941 represented 52 percent of the total number of benefits in force, declined to 47 percent of the total by the end of February 1942.

Total assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund amounted to \$2,959 million at the end of February, an increase of \$170 million over the previous month and of \$775 million over February 1941. By error the increase in assets of the fund during the calendar year 1941 was stated as \$730,000 in the February 1942 issue of the Bulletin, page 1. The figure should have read \$731 million.

CIVILIAN WAR RELIEF BENEFITS under the President's temporary allocation of funds were first certified by the Social Security Board on March 20, shortly after the first claims were received. Monthly benefits were approved for 972 dependents of 487 wage earners who are dead, disabled, detained, or missing as a result of enemy action. The total amount certified as of March 27 was \$25,613. Most of these claims were filed by dependents of workers on Wake and Guam Islands.

Insofar as possible, application forms for these benefits were completed by personnel of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance from records maintained by the insurance company with which the Navy Department had a blanket contract for workers engaged on Pacific bases. The forms were then dispatched to the Board's field offices for execution by claimants, in order to permit the completed claims to be received, adjudicated, and certified for payment during the month of March.

During the month, coverage was extended to residents of Hawaii and Alaska and to dependents of seamen. Definitions of certain terms contained in the presidential order, such as "citizenship," "enemy action," and "detention," were clarified. Conferences were held with the Maritime Commission and other agencies for coordination of war relief activities. Changes in procedural instructions and forms required by these actions were expedited, and revised instructions distributed to field offices. Wage records will be sent to field offices to aid in settlement of war relief claims. A study of the District of Columbia laws was completed; these laws will be used in administering the relationship provisions of this temporary civilian war relief program.

Military casualty lists received from front-line war agencies will be forwarded, under procedures to be devised shortly, to local offices. Survivors of deceased individuals who may be eligible for insurance benefits will be assisted in filing claims.

A permanent program of civilian war relief benefits is now being studied. Bills to provide such a program have already been introduced in Congress.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE and for earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States totaled \$157 million in February, 3 percent less than in January and 27 percent less than February 1941 expenditures. The unduplicated number of recipients and households estimated to have benefited from these payments during the month was 10.4 million persons in 4.1 million households, slightly less than in January. For February 1941 the corresponding estimates were 15.1 million persons in 5.5 million households. Earnings under Federal work programs, which represented 46 percent of total expenditures for the month, were 43 percent less than in February 1941; general relief payments—12 percent of the total expended—were 33 percent less; and aggregate payments for the three special types of public assistance—41 percent of the total—increased 10 percent.

Seasonal Workers Under the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law

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THE PAYMENT of unemployment benefits to seasonal workers has raised practical and theoretical problems since unemployment compensation laws went into effect in this country. Many State laws have restricted the benefit rights of seasonal workers, and others have expressly delegated to administrative agencies responsibility for studying the problem. As a result, State agencies have undertaken considerable research in seasonality, most of it directed toward determining the seasonal character of certain industries. Such research is little more than a first step, however, since the problem in relation to unemployment compensation is to determine whether or not individuals who work for seasonal employers are in the labor market throughout the year and, if not, what types of benefit restrictions should be applied to them. This study analyzes the year-round employment experience of individuals employed in Minnesota in the highly seasonal canning industry. Their benefit experience is also analyzed to indicate the extent to which it was influenced by the nature of their employment and the statutory restriction on their benefit rights.

The Minnesota Seasonal Provision

Provisions restricting the benefit rights of seasonal workers first became effective in Minnesota during 1939.¹ The 1939 law defined seasonal employment as "employment in any industry or any establishment or class of occupation in any industry engaged in activities relating to the first processing of seasonally produced agricultural products in which, because of the seasonal nature thereof, it is customary to operate only during a regularly recurring period or periods of less than 26 weeks in any calendar year." This provision differs from those incorporated in most State

unemployment compensation laws in that it is restricted to employment in the first processing of agricultural products. As a result, in 1939 only 16 firms were determined to be seasonal.

The Minnesota Division of Employment and Security was authorized by the law to determine the normal operating period or periods of each of the firms declared seasonal. None of these periods could be more than 6 months in length. Benefit rights of seasonal workers in Minnesota were reduced by restricting the wage credits which they might obtain for wages earned from seasonal firms. Normally, Minnesota workers received wage credits equal to the full amount of their base-period wages from covered employment, but for seasonal workers the law stated that "with respect to wages paid by or due from an employer to an employee during the base period for seasonal employment . . . 'wage credits' shall mean the proportion (computed to the next highest multiple of 5 percent) of such wages which the customary period of operations bears to a calendar year." For example, if an employer's season were declared to continue for 13 weeks (25 percent of 52 weeks), only 25 percent of the wages earned from that employer by seasonal workers could be used as wage credits in determining their benefit rights. Once the wage credits of seasonal workers were computed in accordance with the given ratio, their eligibility for benefits, weekly benefit amounts, and maximum benefit rights were determined by the formula applicable to all workers.²

Restriction of the benefit rights of seasonal workers through reduction of their wage credits suggests a strong link between the seasonal provision and the experience-rating provision of the Minnesota statute. Under the experience-

*Bureau of Employment Security, Reports and Analysis Division. This study was made with the cooperation of the Research and Statistics Unit of the Minnesota Division of Employment and Security, which made its records available and prepared the tabulations on which the study is based.

¹ Prior to 1939 a statutory provision to restrict the benefit rights of seasonal workers had been adopted, but the benefit rights of seasonal workers had not been restricted.

² At the time claims were filed by workers whose experience is analyzed here, the Minnesota law provided a base period consisting of the first 4 of the last 5 completed calendar quarters preceding the benefit year. The benefit year was a 52-week period following filing of a valid claim for benefits. To be eligible for benefits, claimants must have earned 30 times their weekly benefit amount during the base period. The weekly benefit amount was $\frac{1}{2}$ of earnings in that quarter of the base period when earnings were highest, but not more than \$15. Benefit duration was limited to the lesser of $\frac{1}{4}$ of wage credits or 16 times the weekly benefit amount.

rating provision, the wage credits of a beneficiary are charged against the account of the employer or employers by whom the wages were paid. Reduction of wage credits therefore reduces the probability that seasonal employers will pay increased rates under the experience-rating provision. This method of restricting seasonal workers' benefit rights is sharply differentiated from seasonal provisions in other State laws, which generally allow benefits based on seasonal wages to be drawn only during the active season, on the ground that seasonal workers are not in the labor market during the off-season. While there are theoretical and practical objections to such restrictions, they do attempt to relate the claimants' benefit rights to their labor-market status rather than to the effect of such benefit payments on the contribution rates of their former employers.

As authorized by the statute, the Division defined a seasonal worker as one employed by a seasonal employer during the determined operating season and not employed by that employer outside the operating season in any calendar quarter in which part of the operating season occurred. In effect, this definition meant that any worker hired prior to the date on which the season started, even if only a day before, or retained after the ending date for a single day, was a nonseasonal worker.³ Superficially, this definition appears restrictive. Actually, however, 85 percent of the employees of the firms affected were held to be seasonal workers, and they are referred to in the following discussion as workers declared seasonal. The remaining 15 percent of the workers employed by seasonal firms outside as well as during the defined operating season are referred to as workers declared nonseasonal.

Although the Minnesota law provides that the Division on its own motion may determine an industry, class of occupation, or establishment to be seasonal, determinations were limited to individual employers. Determinations were made only after application from the employer and after an open hearing.

During the spring and summer of 1939, hearings concerning seasonal determinations were held by the Division. Only 16 employers engaged in the

first processing of agricultural products could demonstrate that their seasonal periods of operation were shorter than 26 weeks. Fifteen were canners of vegetables and pickles, and one processed sugar beets.⁴ The canneries all packed corn, and 10 also packed peas. One of the 10 also canned pickles and another canned asparagus. These are products which can be canned only at certain times of the year, and since there was little diversity of products the operating seasons were all relatively short. The 5 canneries which packed only corn operated for about 54 days, from late July until the middle of September. Those which packed both corn and peas operated for about 109 days, from early in June to September. The cannery handling pickles operated from June to the middle of October—about 130 days—and the firm handling asparagus operated about 180 days, from the first of May until late October. The sugar-beet processor operated for a period of approximately 100 days, from September to January. With one exception the operating periods were not more than 4 months in length, and peak operations covered a much shorter period, usually not more than a few weeks.

The 1939 pay roll of the 16 firms amounted to approximately \$2.2 million, 80 percent of it concentrated in four firms. Most of the seasonal firms employed 100–500 workers at the peak of the season. There were no very small firms in the group, and only two large firms—one employing 1,300 and another employing 4,800 workers. The peak seasonal employment of the 16 firms in 1939 was about 10,700 workers, and the number of different workers employed at any time during the year totaled 13,200. About three-fourths of the peak employment was concentrated in firms whose normal operating period extended from June or July to September, and only 2 percent was accounted for by the one firm which normally operated for 6 months. Employment outside the operating period was low, generally about 10–15 percent of peak employment. The seasonal firms represented a negligible portion of the 46,400 covered employers in Minnesota in 1939, and their employees represented only 2.4 percent of the 541,000 workers with wage credits during that year.

The type of labor utilized by canneries is largely determined by their location, the nature of the

³ The definition has since been amended to permit wages earned during the operating period to be classified as seasonal even though the workers are retained by the employer outside the operating period.

⁴ Two additional firms determined seasonal did not operate during 1939.

jobs, and the duration of the canning season. Most of the establishments were located in or near towns of less than 2,000 persons in the southern Minnesota agricultural district. Youths, housewives, and farm hands are available in farm communities for a few weeks' work in the summer. Migratory and urban workers are not attracted in any great numbers when the season is very short. The adequate supply of local labor makes it unnecessary for the employers to attempt to recruit workers from other areas. The canning jobs during the defined operating period—such as unloading and weighing crops, inspecting vegetables, and tending cooking vats and canning machines—are for the most part semiskilled and unskilled.

The combination of these factors results in the employment of large numbers of workers who are either not in the labor market throughout the year, such as housewives and students, or who are normally engaged in farm work. Approximately two-fifths of the workers employed in the defined 1939 seasons were women, many of whom were probably not interested in other employment. A report made by the United States Department of Labor indicates that "Housewives in the town or village and from nearby towns were reported as a dependable source by over four-fifths of all canning plants, and farmers' wives and daughters by over three-fifths of the plants. Further, the town housewives comprised three-fourths or more of the women seasonal workers in 44 percent of the plants giving them employment."⁵

Earnings of Workers Employed by Seasonal Firms

Workers employed by the 16 seasonal firms earned, for the most part, only small amounts in covered employment during 1939. One-third of the 13,200 workers did not have covered earnings of as much as \$50 during the year (table 1).⁶ Three-fourths earned less than \$200,

⁵ U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, *Application of Labor Legislation to the Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Preserving Industries*. 693 firms, 17 located in Minnesota, were surveyed during 1938 and 1939 for this report. Seasonal workers referred to in this monograph are all workers employed by canning and preserving firms, and not those declared seasonal under the Minnesota statute.

⁶ All earnings data used here refer only to earnings from firms covered by the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law. Since this law then extended to employers of one or more persons in covered industries, the only significant noncovered employment available to these workers was in agriculture. For about 5 percent of these workers, the annual-earnings data relate to the year ended September 30, 1939, or March 31, 1940.

Table 1.—Distribution of seasonal and nonseasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota,¹ by total earnings in covered employment, 1939

| Annual earnings | All workers | | Seasonal workers | | Nonseasonal workers | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total..... | 13,155 | 100.0 | 11,170 | 100.0 | 1,985 | 100.0 |
| Less than \$50..... | 4,422 | 33.6 | 4,170 | 37.3 | 252 | 12.7 |
| 50-99..... | 2,917 | 22.2 | 2,776 | 24.9 | 141 | 7.1 |
| 100-149..... | 1,713 | 13.0 | 1,570 | 14.1 | 143 | 7.2 |
| 150-199..... | 951 | 7.2 | 822 | 7.4 | 129 | 6.5 |
| 200-299..... | 1,044 | 7.9 | 842 | 7.5 | 202 | 10.2 |
| 300-399..... | 603 | 4.6 | 447 | 4.0 | 156 | 7.9 |
| 400-599..... | 518 | 4.0 | 281 | 2.5 | 237 | 11.9 |
| 600-799..... | 305 | 2.3 | 165 | 1.5 | 140 | 7.1 |
| 800-999..... | 213 | 1.6 | 81 | .7 | 132 | 6.6 |
| 1,000 or more..... | 469 | 3.6 | 16 | .1 | 453 | 22.8 |

¹ Workers employed by the seasonal firms only during the determined operating season were designated seasonal workers; workers employed by the same firms outside, or during and outside, the operating season were designated nonseasonal.

and 3.6 percent earned \$1,000 or more. Median annual earnings were about \$90, an amount which suggests that, for the bulk of the workers, covered employment was merely supplementary and not a primary source of livelihood.

The workers declared nonseasonal who were employed by the seasonal firms had higher annual earnings than did workers declared seasonal. More than one-third of the seasonal workers earned less than \$50, and another one-fourth earned from \$50 to \$99. Only 20 percent of the nonseasonal workers were in these low-earnings brackets (table 1). Of the 469 workers who earned \$1,000 or more, 453 were nonseasonal. Median annual earnings of the seasonal workers were approximately \$75, while the median earnings of nonseasonal workers were almost \$400. Only 1 seasonal worker out of 20 had earnings of as much as \$400.

Since the year-round work experience of workers declared seasonal is relevant to the seasonality problem, the proportion of their earnings paid by the seasonal employers was determined. Seasonal workers had at most a few months of employment with seasonal employers, and almost three-fourths (73 percent) received all their earnings in covered employment from the seasonal employer (table 2). On the other hand, 14 percent of these workers received less than two-fifths of their covered wages from seasonal employers, and 6.0 percent received less than one-fifth from this source.

The few workers declared seasonal who had

Table 2.—Distribution of seasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota, by ratio of seasonal earnings to total earnings in covered employment, 1939

| Ratio of seasonal earnings to total earnings (percent) | Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total..... | 11, 170 | 100. 0 |
| 100..... | 8, 112 | 72. 6 |
| 80-99..... | 758 | 6. 8 |
| 60-79..... | 352 | 3. 1 |
| 40-59..... | 346 | 3. 1 |
| 20-39..... | 933 | 8. 4 |
| Less than 20..... | 669 | 6. 0 |

substantial earnings in 1939 were generally those who earned wages from both seasonal and other employers. No seasonal worker received as much as \$600 from a seasonal employer during the year (table 3); almost half earned less than \$50 from seasonal employers, and about three-fourths earned less than \$100. If annual earnings of \$200 are accepted as a measure of attachment to the labor market for unemployment compensation purposes, only 6.1 percent of the seasonal workers would have met this test on the basis of their seasonal earnings in 1939.⁷

It is unlikely that these workers would ordinarily earn much more in seasonal employment than they did in 1939. The normal operating periods of these firms are generally less than 4 months, and peak employment lasts only a few weeks. It is not surprising that a group of workers, largely unskilled, should have very low earnings in jobs of such short duration.

The earnings records of the workers declared nonseasonal present an entirely different picture. Although the seasonal workers with substantial earnings all worked for employers other than those declared seasonal, the reverse tended to be true of the nonseasonal workers. Of the 585 who earned \$800 or more, 542 earned this amount from seasonal employers alone, an indication of the probability that these were permanent employees.

Workers declared nonseasonal received considerably higher amounts from seasonal employers in 1939 than did seasonal workers. One-third of them received \$600 or more, whereas no seasonal worker earned so much. However, a substantial portion of the nonseasonal workers had low earnings; about one-fifth earned less than \$50, and more than one-fourth earned less than \$100.

⁷ The present Minnesota law requires \$200 in covered wages in 1 year as a condition to the receipt of benefits.

Only about 27 percent of the seasonal and 30 percent of the nonseasonal workers found employment in other covered industries during 1939. There were no significant differences between the distributions of seasonal and nonseasonal workers by industry of other employment (table 4). The distribution of both groups by industry was, however, different in two respects from the distribution of other covered workers in Minnesota. A relatively large number of seasonal workers found employment in construction and relatively few found employment in manufacturing.⁸ The seasonal firms were located at a considerable distance from the major manufacturing centers of the State, which may account for the fact that, while 28 percent of the covered employment was in manufacturing, only 15 percent of the employment of seasonal workers in other industries was in manufacturing.

More than one-third of the workers declared seasonal were women, of whom more than half earned less than \$50 in 1939; fewer than 2 percent earned as much as \$300 (table 5). These low earnings resulted from two factors: relatively fewer women earned wages from employers other than those declared seasonal, and women received smaller wages from the seasonal firms than did men. The earnings of men were also low, but substantially higher than those of women. While the median for women was less than \$49, the median for men was \$103.

⁸ The distributions of workers by industry presented in table 4 are not precisely comparable. The distribution relating to all covered employment is based on average employment throughout the year, while the other two distributions indicate the total number of individuals employed in given industries. This difference accounts in some degree for the difference in the percent of all covered workers and the percent of the group studied who found employment in the seasonal construction industry.

Table 3.—Distribution of seasonal and nonseasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota, by earnings from these firms, 1939

| Annual earnings in seasonal firms | Seasonal workers | | Nonseasonal workers | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total..... | 11, 170 | 100. 0 | 1, 985 | 100. 0 |
| Less than \$50..... | 5, 273 | 47. 2 | 377 | 19. 0 |
| 50-99..... | 3, 033 | 27. 2 | 170 | 8. 6 |
| 100-149..... | 1, 478 | 13. 2 | 170 | 8. 6 |
| 150-199..... | 707 | 6. 3 | 124 | 6. 2 |
| 200-299..... | 418 | 3. 7 | 177 | 8. 9 |
| 300-399..... | 196 | 1. 8 | 150 | 7. 5 |
| 400-599..... | 65 | . 6 | 176 | 8. 9 |
| 600-799..... | | | 99 | 5. 0 |
| 800-999..... | | | 111 | 5. 6 |
| 1,000 or more..... | | | 431 | 21. 7 |

Only 15 percent of the women seasonal workers, as compared to 35 percent of the men, had employment in other covered industries. For 21 percent of the men and only 10 percent of the women were seasonal earnings less than half of

| Ratio (percent) of seasonal to total earnings | Percent of seasonal workers | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | Men | Women |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 |
| 100..... | 65 | 85 |
| 50-99..... | 14 | 5 |
| Less than 50..... | 21 | 10 |

total earnings. The employment of farm women and housewives from nearby towns may have accounted for the low percentage of women having other earnings.

Three-fifths of the women earned less than \$50 from seasonal employers, and another third earned \$50-99 (table 5). Only 7.9 percent of the women received as much as \$100 from seasonal employers. Women in canneries are hired chiefly for the inside canning operations and are ordinarily employed only at the peak of the operating season. Men, on the other hand, are hired not only at the peak of the season but also for the operations which precede and follow the actual canning operation. The earnings of men seasonal workers, while in many cases not large enough to be considered as a primary source of income, tended to be somewhat higher than earnings of women. In contrast to the 7.9 percent of the women who earned \$100 or more, 36 percent of the men earned at least this amount.

Benefit Experience of Seasonal Workers

The fact that the employers studied had clearly defined and recurring peaks in employment does not necessarily imply that they hired workers whose only employment was during the seasonal peak; such firms could have employed workers who were regularly in the labor market. It is probable, however, that most of these workers were not in the labor market the year round. Their earnings in covered industries were generally so low as to be obviously supplemental, and the fact that so few found work in other covered industries implies that most of them were not seeking such employment. The nature of the labor supply in small agricultural communities

further bears out this assumption. It seems safe to say that the seasonal restriction in Minnesota was applied to a group of workers most of whom were definitely seasonal.

Seasonal claimants.—Of all covered workers in Minnesota, 19 percent claimed benefits in 1939. But of all employees of seasonal firms, only 13 percent claimed benefits during the year ended September 30, 1940. Moreover, only 7.6 percent of the employees of seasonal firms who were declared to be seasonal workers filed claims, while 28 percent of this group who were declared to be nonseasonal workers filed claims (table 6). Thus, a much smaller proportion of those who experienced extensive periods of no covered employment than of those who had substantial earnings and employment in covered industry filed claims for benefits.

The primary reason for the failure of all but a small proportion of the workers declared seasonal to file claims was probably their inability to qualify for benefits. During 1939 and 1940, the Minnesota law required that an unemployed worker have wage credits equal to 30 times his weekly benefit amount to be eligible. Over half the workers declared seasonal who filed claims met this test, but less than one-tenth of those who did not file claims would have been able to meet it. The few potentially eligible seasonal workers who did not file claims may have been continuously employed in covered or noncovered industry, out of the labor market, or ignorant of their rights under the law.

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of all covered workers in Minnesota, by industry, and of workers employed by 16 seasonal firms, by industry of nonseasonal employment, 1939

| Industry | Percent of all covered workers | Percent of workers in seasonal firms who had other employment | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | Seasonal workers | Non-seasonal workers |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture..... | (1) | .1 | 1.5 |
| Mining..... | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Construction..... | 6.6 | 22.3 | 24.8 |
| Manufacturing..... | 27.6 | 14.7 | 15.1 |
| Public utilities..... | 7.0 | 7.1 | 8.5 |
| Trade..... | 39.5 | 40.4 | 36.9 |
| Finance..... | 5.4 | 3.6 | 1.9 |
| Service..... | 10.9 | 10.5 | 9.8 |
| Industries n. e. c..... | .8 | (1) | .3 |

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

Primarily because such workers would have been declared ineligible, benefit claims were filed by only 0.8 percent of the workers declared seasonal whose 1939 earnings were less than \$50 and 1.6 percent of those whose earnings were \$50-99 (table 6). The proportion of workers filing claims increased as earnings increased, reaching a peak of 46 percent in the \$400-599 bracket. Among workers earning more than \$600, full employment may have caused the percentage who filed claims to decline. That the percentage of claimants in the \$200-599 brackets was not higher was probably due to the large number of housewives and farm workers who were not considered available for work and thus would have been ineligible for unemployment compensation despite sufficient earnings.

Among workers declared nonseasonal, there were likewise almost no claimants in the lowest brackets, and the highest percentage was in the \$400-599 bracket. The percentage of nonseasonal workers filing claims was higher in most brackets than the percentage of seasonal workers, probably because wage credits of the nonseasonal workers were not reduced by the seasonality provision and they could thus meet the eligibility requirement more easily. The small percentage of claimants among nonseasonal workers who earned \$1,000 or more was probably the result of full employment.

Seasonal workers who earned only a negligible fraction of their 1939 wages in seasonal employment were more likely to file claims than workers who earned the bulk of their wages in seasonal employment. Claims were filed by only 2 percent of the workers whose earnings were entirely from seasonal firms, but by 28 percent of those

Table 6.—Distribution of seasonal and nonseasonal workers employed by 16 seasonal firms in Minnesota, and percent who claimed benefits, by total earnings in covered employment, 1939

| Total annual earnings | Seasonal workers | | Nonseasonal workers | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | Number | Percent who claimed benefits | Number | Percent who claimed benefits |
| Total..... | 11, 170 | 7.6 | 1, 985 | 28.3 |
| Less than \$50..... | 4, 170 | .8 | 252 | .4 |
| 50-99..... | 2, 776 | 1.6 | 141 | 5.0 |
| 100-149..... | 1, 570 | 6.0 | 143 | 25.2 |
| 150-199..... | 822 | 13.0 | 129 | 37.2 |
| 200-299..... | 842 | 28.9 | 202 | 47.5 |
| 300-399..... | 447 | 32.9 | 156 | 50.6 |
| 400-599..... | 281 | 46.2 | 237 | 60.7 |
| 600-799..... | 165 | 23.0 | 140 | 55.0 |
| 800-999..... | 81 | 14.8 | 132 | 36.4 |
| 1,000 or more..... | 16 | 25.0 | 453 | 5.7 |

whose earnings were about equally divided between seasonal and other covered employment and by 44 percent of those whose earnings were almost entirely in other employment.

Although only a small portion of the workers designated as seasonal were actually in the labor market throughout the year, the distributions of claimants by 1939 earnings and by ratio of seasonal to total earnings show that claimants among workers declared seasonal were generally the few actually seeking work the year round. Thus, while the bulk of the workers declared seasonal were truly seasonal in the sense that they left the labor market after the active season, most of those who claimed benefits were not truly seasonal in the sense that they remained in the labor market after the end of the active season. It has sometimes been held that for unemployment compensation purposes a seasonal worker should be de-

Table 5.—Distribution of male and female seasonal workers in Minnesota, by total earnings in covered employment and by earnings in 16 seasonal firms, 1939

| Annual earnings | Male seasonal workers in— | | | | Female seasonal workers in— | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | All covered employment | Percent of total | Seasonal firms | Percent of total | All covered employment | Percent of total | Seasonal firms | Percent of total |
| Total..... | 6, 981 | 100.0 | 6, 981 | 100.0 | 4, 189 | 100.0 | 4, 189 | 100.0 |
| Less than \$50..... | 1, 977 | 28.3 | 2, 769 | 39.7 | 2, 193 | 52.3 | 2, 504 | 59.8 |
| 50-99..... | 1, 429 | 20.5 | 1, 680 | 24.1 | 1, 347 | 32.2 | 1, 353 | 32.3 |
| 100-149..... | 1, 241 | 17.8 | 1, 203 | 17.2 | 329 | 7.9 | 275 | 6.6 |
| 150-199..... | 692 | 10.0 | 664 | 9.5 | 130 | 3.1 | 43 | 1.0 |
| 200-299..... | 727 | 10.4 | 405 | 5.8 | 115 | 2.7 | 13 | .3 |
| 300-399..... | 409 | 5.9 | 195 | 2.8 | 38 | .9 | 1 | (¹) |
| 400-599..... | 261 | 3.7 | 65 | .9 | 20 | .5 | | |
| 600-799..... | 149 | 2.1 | | | 16 | .4 | | |
| 800-999..... | 80 | 1.1 | | | 1 | (¹) | | |
| 1,000 or more..... | 16 | .2 | | | | | | |

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

fined, not as in Minnesota, but as one who earns 80 percent of his covered wages in seasonal employment.⁹ By this standard only 23 percent of the Minnesota seasonal claimants would have been adjudged seasonal. The year-round character of the work experience of the seasonal claimants should be kept in mind while examining their benefit experience.

Effect of seasonal restrictions on benefit experience.—Since many of the workers declared seasonal did not claim benefits because they were obviously ineligible, the proportion of those who did file claims and were found ineligible does not provide a measure of the true effect of the eligibility requirement. Of the 852 seasonal workers who claimed benefits, 27 percent would have been ineligible even if there had been no seasonal restriction. However, the reduction of wage credits caused an additional 18 percent to be ineligible. Hence, about 1 in every 5 of this small group, most of whom had substantial earnings outside the operating season, was denied all benefit rights because of the seasonal provision in the law.

The workers declared seasonal who claimed benefits, and particularly those eligible for benefits, were in general workers who earned less from seasonal firms than from other firms. They had fairly substantial earnings as compared with other seasonal workers, but their earnings were usually lower than those of other Minnesota claimants, as is shown by the fact that their weekly benefit amounts were low in comparison with those of other claimants.¹⁰ Whereas only 4.0 percent of all Minnesota claimants had weekly benefit amounts of \$5 or less, and 27 percent had weekly benefit amounts of \$14 and \$15, these percentages would have been almost exactly reversed for seasonal claimants even if their wage credits had not been reduced (table 7). After wage credits were reduced, 36 percent of the eligible seasonal claimants were entitled to \$5 a week or less, and only 19 percent were entitled to \$10 or more.

The weekly benefit amounts of about two-thirds of the eligible seasonal claimants were not affected by the reduction of wage credits. For those affected, the reductions ranged from \$1 to \$10.

⁹ The Washington Unemployment Compensation Act uses this definition to identify seasonal workers.

¹⁰ Under the law then in effect, the weekly benefit amount was determined as $\frac{1}{2}$ of wage credits in that quarter when wage credits were highest, but not more than \$15 or less than \$3. For payment purposes, benefit amounts of \$3 and \$4 were raised to \$5.

Table 7.—Percentage distribution of all eligible claimants in Minnesota and of eligible seasonal claimants before and after seasonal reduction of wage credits, by weekly benefit amount

| Weekly benefit amount | All claimants | Seasonal claimants | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Before wage-credit reduction | After wage-credit reduction |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| \$5 or less..... | 4.0 | 24.2 | 26.2 |
| 6-9..... | 41.6 | 50.7 | 44.9 |
| 10-13..... | 27.3 | 19.8 | 14.9 |
| 14-15..... | 27.1 | 5.3 | 4.0 |

An unemployed worker's weekly benefit amount is usually calculated as approximately one-half his usual weekly wage.¹¹ A seasonal provision of the Minnesota type tends to destroy this relationship between weekly benefits and usual earnings.

Total benefits payable to Minnesota claimants during a benefit year were limited to the lesser of one-third of wage credits or 16 times the weekly benefit amount. Seasonal restrictions on wage credits reduced by about one-fifth the benefits payable to 80 percent of the eligible claimants who had been declared seasonal. Without this reduction these workers would have been entitled to an average of \$113 in benefits; after the reduction they were entitled to only \$90. The seasonal claimants not affected—those with sufficient wage credits to be entitled to 16 times the weekly benefit amount despite the restriction—were entitled to an average of \$129 during their benefit year.

Benefits drawn by seasonal claimants.—It is often assumed that seasonal workers, because of their recurring periods of unemployment, will automatically draw all the benefits to which they are entitled. Actually, only 56 percent of the eligible claimants declared seasonal drew all the benefits to which they were entitled, and 10 percent drew less than one-tenth of their potential benefits (table 8). Among all Minnesota claimants whose benefit years ended in the third quarter of 1940, 46 percent exhausted their benefit rights.

Since the few workers declared seasonal who claimed benefits could be classified as workers who happened to work for seasonal employers during

¹¹ Although most State laws attempt to preserve this relationship, weekly benefit amounts are ordinarily related to quarterly earnings since weekly wages have proved difficult to determine. Because there are 13 weeks in a quarter, $\frac{1}{2}$ of quarterly earnings is assumed to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ weekly earnings.

part of the year, they were as securely attached to the labor market as other Minnesota claimants. Why, then, was the exhaustion ratio of seasonal claimants 56 percent as compared with a ratio of 46 percent for all claimants? The explanation probably lies in the fact that seasonal claimants were generally low-paid workers with short potential benefit duration, and therefore a group more likely to exhaust their benefit rights than claimants with longer potential duration. This tendency is evident in the experience of all Minnesota claimants whose benefit years ended in the third quarter of 1940. Only claimants who were entitled to 16 weeks of benefits had a lower exhaustion ratio than did the seasonal claimants. Seventy-two percent of all Minnesota claimants were entitled to 16 weeks of benefits, but only 38 percent of the seasonal claimants could have drawn benefits for that number of weeks even if there had been no seasonal reduction of wage credits. Claimants with high weekly benefit amounts are less likely than those with low weekly benefit amounts to exhaust benefits, and 27 percent of all Minnesota claimants were entitled to \$14 and \$15 weekly as opposed to only 5.3 percent of the seasonal claimants before the reduction of wage credits (table 7).

Another usual assumption with regard to seasonal workers is that, because of the nature of their employment, they will file claims for benefits every year. The experience of claimants declared seasonal, however, differed little in this respect from the experience of all claimants, possibly because so few seasonal workers were eligible for benefits.

| Number of years in which claims were filed | Percent of total claimants | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| | All claimants | Seasonal claimants |
| 1..... | 44 | 35 |
| 2..... | 34 | 45 |
| 3..... | 22 | 20 |

These figures indicate that, while there was a tendency for a larger percentage of seasonal than of all claimants to file in 2 different years, there was virtually no difference in the percentage filing in 3 different years.

Effect of seasonal restrictions on total benefits paid and on employer contribution rates.—The seasonal restriction had an insignificant effect on

Table 8.—Distribution of eligible seasonal claimants in Minnesota, by ratio of actual to potential benefits

| Ratio of actual to potential benefits (percent) | Number | Percent |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Total..... | 472 | 100.0 |
| 100..... | 265 | 56.1 |
| 80-99..... | 53 | 11.2 |
| 60-79..... | 39 | 8.3 |
| 40-59..... | 34 | 7.2 |
| 20-39..... | 21 | 4.5 |
| 10-19..... | 12 | 2.5 |
| Less than 10..... | 48 | 10.2 |

the size of the Minnesota unemployment compensation fund. It is estimated that in 1940 the seasonal restriction reduced benefit payments about \$8,000. Had all seasonal workers claimed benefits, the saving would have been about \$14,000. Since a total of \$9.7 million was paid out of the Minnesota fund in 1940, expenditures were reduced by less than 0.1 percent through operation of the seasonal restriction.

The effect of the seasonal restriction on employers' contribution rates, an extremely important factor in connection with the enactment and design of the seasonal provisions, was likewise insignificant. Estimates indicate that only 4 of the 16 seasonal employers received lower contribution rates in 1941 solely because of the seasonal restriction.¹² The estimated tax reduction amounted to 0.25 percent of covered pay rolls for two of these firms and to 0.5 percent for the other two.

Summary and Conclusion

The 16 firms declared seasonal under the Minnesota Unemployment Compensation Law during 1939 were in fact highly seasonal, since they operated for only about 4 months of the year. Of their employees, 85 percent were employed only during the operating season. The great majority of the workers defined as seasonal, that is, employed by these firms only during the operating period, had low earnings in 1939. Nearly half of them received less than \$50 from seasonal employers, and none received as much as \$600. Such low earnings could have provided hardly more than supplemental income. The

¹² In preparing these estimates, eligibility for benefits and benefit wages charged were recomputed as if no seasonal restriction had been in effect and as if all newly eligible workers actually drew benefits. It was also necessary to assume that 1939 was typical of all years that benefit wages were chargeable in computing 1941 contribution rates. While there are gaps in the assumptions necessary for these estimates, the results are fairly accurate because the proportion of claimants among the seasonal workers was so small.

nonseasonal workers, those employed by the seasonal firms both within and outside the operating season, had considerably higher earnings. Whereas less than 1 percent of the seasonal workers earned \$1,000 or more in covered employment during 1939, one-fourth of the nonseasonal workers earned this amount.

The low earnings of the seasonal workers are an indication of the type of worker hired. The plants were located in or near small towns in the southern Minnesota farming area, where there was an adequate supply of housewives, farm women, and farm laborers for a few weeks' work in the summer. The jobs were of such short duration—most of them lasted only a few weeks and very few for more than 4 months—that workers from other industries were not attracted. Only one-fourth of the seasonal workers had any other earnings in covered industry during 1939. Despite the short duration of peak employment and the low wages paid by firms declared seasonal, only one seasonal worker in six earned as much in other covered as in seasonal employment. Hence, five-sixths of these workers were in fact in the covered labor force for only short periods during the summer.

There were long periods during the year when seasonal workers had no covered employment, but less than one-tenth of them filed claims for benefits. This proportion contrasts sharply with the fact that more than one-fourth of the nonseasonal workers filed claims, although they apparently experienced less unemployment and had much higher earnings. Most of the seasonal workers who did not file claims could not have qualified for benefits, and virtually none could have qualified for benefits on the basis of seasonal wages alone. Those who did file claims were, in general, those with substantial earnings in other covered industries. Since seasonal restrictions affect only the benefit rights of claimants, those affected were the few workers primarily employed in other industries, and hence not the type of worker who left the covered labor force at the close of the active season. The net effect of the Minnesota seasonal provision was to reduce the benefit rights of a few workers who had some seasonal earnings but who

had stronger attachments to other types of covered employment.

The study demonstrates that the present Minnesota qualifying earnings requirement for all claimants is in itself an effective means of restricting benefits payable to the workers who leave the labor market at the close of the seasonal operating period. The eligibility requirement of \$200 now incorporated in the Minnesota law would have permitted only one-sixth of all seasonal workers to qualify for benefits, and less than 1 percent of the 4,200 women seasonal workers to qualify for benefits. Obviously this eligibility requirement in itself is almost completely effective in restricting the benefit rights of women workers declared seasonal unless they also obtain employment in other covered industries. This finding is significant because it is often argued that women employed during the summer but not seeking work at other times of the year will receive a wage subsidy in the form of unemployment benefits unless special restrictions are placed on their benefit rights. Only one-tenth of the men employed by the seasonal firms earned \$200 or more in seasonal employment, and the majority of this small group also had substantial earnings in other covered employment. The Minnesota seasonal restriction cannot affect the large number of workers employed by seasonal firms who leave the labor market at the end of the season, because very few of them could qualify even in the absence of the seasonal restriction; the provision does affect the few workers with substantial earnings in other covered employment who happened to be employed by the seasonal firms during the operating period.

The operation of the seasonal provision reduced total benefit expenditures by about \$8,000, less than 0.1 percent of the total benefit expenditures in Minnesota in 1939. The contribution rates of only four employers under the experience-rating provision were reduced by the operation of the seasonal provision. Estimates indicate that the effect of the seasonal restriction was to reduce the contribution rates of two of these employers by 0.25 percent and of the other two by 0.5 percent.

Quarterly Employment and Pay Rolls Under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1940

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SOME 2 MILLION employers paid taxable wages to more than 31 million employees under the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act during the last 3 months of 1940. In those 3 months, taxable wage payments exceeded \$8.5 billion. For the entire year, it is estimated that more than 35 million workers received almost \$33 billion in taxable wages.

These totals are derived from quarterly data compiled by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, showing aggregate employment and pay rolls of the employers under its program. The data are tabulated from total figures which employers enter on their quarterly returns. They differ from the Bureau's annual tabulations of data from individual employee account records,¹ and they have characteristics of their own which give them special value for a variety of purposes.

The quarterly tables show the number of employers reporting under old-age and survivors insurance, and also the distribution of those employers according to size of employing organization. They provide data which include almost 100 percent of the covered workers and taxable wages reported for each quarter, and therefore they serve as controls on the annual tabulations, which are on a sample basis. The quarterly tabulations also indicate the number of employees with taxable wages in the last pay period of each quarter. These tabulations are particularly useful because they are available much earlier than the annual statistics of individual employees. By adjusting the quarterly figures, it is possible to obtain in advance approximate annual totals. The quarterly tabulations show distributions by State and industry, but not by personal characteristics of employees, such as age, sex, or race, or by amount of individual earnings. Such information must be obtained from the annual tabulations of individual employee account records.

In some respects, the State and industry data from the quarterly tabulations are more exact than the corresponding annual data. In the tabulation for any quarter or any year, it is necessary for technical reasons to allocate all the wages of each worker to one State and one industry. It may be assumed that there is less shifting of employees between States and industries in a single quarter than in an entire year; therefore, the quarterly tabulations probably are more useful than the annual data for determining the distribution of covered employment and wages among the various industries as well as among the States at successive intervals of time. Inasmuch as the annual tabulations of total employment for a given year include a larger proportion of workers who received taxable wages for only brief periods, the quarterly figures are less heavily weighted with short-term employees.

Tabulations have now been completed for the 4 quarters of 1940. The description and summary analysis here presented relate primarily to the 1940 data, but comparisons are also made with the employer tabulations for 1938 and 1939.²

The quarterly tabulations are subject to the limitations characterizing other old-age and survivors insurance data. They are confined to employment covered by the program and consequently do not include any wages that workers may have earned outside of covered employment. They also exclude wages in excess of \$3,000 received in any one year by a worker in the service of one employer.

Distributions by industry are at present restricted to a limited number of broad groups, most of which include numerous related industries. Moreover, on their taxable wage reports, employers who operated in more than one industry did not report their employees according to the industries in which they worked. For purposes of industry

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¹ Data from the Bureau's 1940 employee tabulations will be published next fall in a volume titled *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics*. Data for 1937, 1938, and 1939 have already been published in 2 volumes under the same title.

² Taxable wages for 1937 were reported semiannually. Employer tabulations were made for every quarter of 1938 and 1939, but those for 1938 were experimental and were not published in full. Quarterly data for 1939 were published in the 1939 issues of the *Social Security Yearbook*, pp. 66-74, and *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics*, pp. 328-334.

grouping, therefore, a variety of multi-industry "combinations" were first set up and multi-industry employers were classified according to these combinations. Then, for each State, the employment and pay rolls of the employers in each multi-industry combination were allocated to the industry group which represented the primary business of all employers in the combination in that State.

Certain differences between the quarterly and the annual tabulations should also be noted. Because of administrative considerations in processing the data, the quarterly tabulations include items of taxable wages which were suspended as incomplete or incorrect; but these items, if not later reinstated, were excluded from the annual tabulations. Both the quarterly and the annual tabulations exclude some delinquent reports, but because of differences in the cut-off dates the extent of the exclusions is not the same in the two cases.

The cut-off dates for the 1940 quarterly tabulations were set to include approximately 97 percent of the employment which, it is estimated, would ultimately be reported for each quarter. The proportion of total taxable pay rolls is also

about 97 percent. The proportion of the total number of employers, however, is estimated to be approximately 87 percent, because most of the delinquent employers whose reports were excluded operated small establishments.

The rule followed in selecting cut-off dates for 1940 quarterly tabulations was the same as for 1939. The quarterly data for 1939 and 1940, therefore, are approximately comparable. The quarterly tabulations for 1938, however, were made after nearly all reports of taxable wages for the year had been received; as a result they represent almost 99 percent of the ultimate totals. Changes in the number of covered workers and the amount of taxable pay rolls from 1938 to 1939 or 1940, therefore, cannot be determined from the employer data without allowing for the differences in the cut-off dates. Adjustment to a 100-percent basis has been made in the data shown in table 1, where comparisons are made between years.

Under the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act, the wages of workers aged 65 and over were made taxable as a basis for benefits, and this extension applied retroactively to the year 1939. Thus, although wages of persons aged 65 and over were excluded from 1938 em-

Table 1.—Number of employers and employees, and amount of taxable and average wages under old-age and survivors insurance, and percentage change from preceding year and preceding quarter, 1937-40¹

| Year and quarter | Employers reporting taxable wages ² | | Employees receiving taxable wages | | | | Taxable wages | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | On last day or in last pay roll of quarter ³ | | Total during period | | Total | | Average per employee | |
| | Number (in thousands) | Percentage change | Number (in thousands) | Percentage change | Number (in thousands) | Percentage change | Amount (in millions) | Percentage change | Amount | Percentage change |
| 1937..... | (4) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,800 | ..... | \$29,300 | ..... | \$893 | ..... |
| 1938..... | (4) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,200 | -4.9 | 26,200 | -10.6 | 840 | -5.9 |
| January-March..... | 1,740 | ..... | 23,000 | ..... | 25,100 | ..... | 6,447 | ..... | 257 | ..... |
| April-June..... | 1,783 | +2.5 | 23,000 | 0.0 | 25,200 | +4 | 6,523 | +1.2 | 259 | +8 |
| July-September..... | 1,813 | +1.7 | 23,800 | +3.5 | 25,900 | +2.8 | 6,505 | -3 | 251 | -3.1 |
| October-December..... | 1,833 | +1.1 | 23,600 | -9 | 26,500 | +2.3 | 6,725 | +3.4 | 254 | +1.2 |
| 1939..... | (4) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,100 | +6.1 | 29,200 | +11.5 | 882 | +5.0 |
| January-March..... | 1,826 | -4 | 24,500 | +3.8 | 25,400 | -4.2 | 7,040 | +4.7 | 277 | +9.1 |
| April-June..... | 1,891 | +3.6 | 25,300 | +3.3 | 26,700 | +5.1 | 7,221 | +2.6 | 270 | -2.5 |
| July-September..... | 1,936 | +2.4 | 26,100 | +3.2 | 27,400 | +2.6 | 7,497 | +3.8 | 274 | +1.5 |
| October-December..... | 1,977 | +2.1 | 25,700 | -1.5 | 28,400 | +3.6 | 7,442 | -7 | 262 | -4.4 |
| 1940..... | (4) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,200 | +6.3 | 32,900 | +12.7 | 935 | +6.0 |
| January-March..... | 1,975 | -1 | 26,300 | +2.3 | 27,400 | -3.5 | 8,070 | +8.4 | 295 | +12.6 |
| April-June..... | 2,056 | +4.1 | 27,200 | +3.4 | 28,300 | +3.3 | 8,125 | +7 | 287 | -2.7 |
| July-September..... | 2,099 | +2.1 | 28,500 | +4.8 | 29,700 | +4.9 | 8,129 | (4) | 274 | -4.5 |
| October-December..... | 2,132 | +1.6 | 29,400 | +3.2 | 31,500 | +6.1 | 8,576 | +5.5 | 272 | -7 |

¹ Partly estimated and subject to revision; annual totals and averages represent all taxable wages reported, including those for employees whose age, sex, and/or race were unknown or for railroad retirement account number holders, as well as taxable earnings in excess of \$3,000 a year. They differ slightly from other published figures.

² Number of employers corresponds to number of employer returns. A return may relate to more than 1 establishment if employer operates several

separate establishments but reports for concern as a whole.

³ Beginning with first quarter of 1940, figures in this column represent employees on pay roll for last pay period of quarter; prior to 1940, they represent employees on last working day or last pay roll of quarter.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

ployer reports, they were included in reports for 1939 and 1940. The 1939 amendments also extended the coverage of old-age and survivors insurance, beginning January 1, 1940, to the crews of most American vessels and to the employees of national banks, of State member banks of the Federal Reserve System, and of certain other institutions partly owned by the United States Government. In view, however, of other changes which excluded some workers who previously were covered, the net effect of the 1939 amendments on the total number of covered employees was probably slight.³

Trend in Number of Employers and Employees

The number of employers⁴ reporting taxable wage payments under old-age and survivors insurance increased in almost every quarter during the 3 years 1938-40 (table 1). The 2,132,000 employers reporting in October-December 1940 exceeded by 155,000 or 8 percent the number who reported in the corresponding quarter of 1939; and by 299,000 or 16 percent those reporting in the last quarter of 1938. The increase over the first quarter of 1938 was 392,000 or 23 percent. The only breaks in the upward trend occurred in the first quarters of 1939 and 1940, both of which showed small decreases. This first-quarter decline appears to be a normal seasonal tendency resulting from winter slack in such industries as building construction. Year-end liquidations and consolidations are also contributing factors. The upward trend over the entire 3-year period, however, reveals clearly an increase in business activity, which was accelerated during 1940.

A similar upward trend is shown in the total number of employees⁵ who received taxable wages at any time within a quarter. In October-December 1940, there were 31.5 million such workers. That figure was 3.1 million or 11 percent more than in the fourth quarter of 1939; 5.0

million or 19 percent more than in the fourth quarter of 1938; and 6.4 million or 25 percent more than in the first quarter of 1938. As in the case of the employers, the total number of employees increased steadily except for first-quarter declines in 1939 and 1940. The drop in January-March of each year, however, was much sharper for employees than for employers. The first quarter showed 1.1 million fewer employees in 1939 and 1.0 million fewer in 1940 than in the fourth quarter of the preceding years. These were decreases of 4.2 and 3.5 percent, respectively, as compared with declines of less than 0.5 percent in number of employers.

Except for this first-quarter drop, no regular tendency is apparent in the quarterly changes in number of employees. For example, the rate of increase was greatest in the third quarter in 1938, in the second quarter in 1939, and in the fourth quarter in 1940. Although a sharp increase might have been expected in the second quarter on account of seasonal recovery after the low first quarter, such an increase was unusually large only in 1939. With the trend of employment upward, the fourth quarter of each year showed the largest number of both employers and employees. It is apparent that the general upward movement has obscured the other fluctuations. Caution must be exercised, therefore, in drawing conclusions on seasonality from these figures. The data are unsuitable for seasonal analysis also because they are reported and compiled on a calendar-quarter basis and because they are total figures in which the seasonal fluctuations of many industries are combined.

Another measure of the trend in employment is provided by the total number of employees reported to be working on the last day or during the last pay-roll period of each quarter,⁶ as distinguished from the number reported as receiving taxable wages at some time within the quarter. There were 29.4 million last-pay-period employees reported for the fourth quarter of 1940. This number represented an increase of 3.7 million workers or 14 percent over the corresponding figure for 1939; 5.8 million or 25 percent over the

³ See "Estimates of Coverage Under Federal Retirement Programs," *Social Security Yearbook*, 1939, pp. 30-31. See also discussion below on this point, p. 16.

⁴ Every employer who employs 1 or more workers covered by old-age and survivors insurance must submit a separate report of taxable wages. A large organization which is ordinarily regarded as a single employer but which is divided into several separately incorporated entities will be represented in the quarterly tabulations as several employers.

⁵ Number of employees in each quarter has been derived from taxable wage items reported by employers. The figures have been adjusted both for delinquent reports and for the employment of the same workers by 2 or more concerns during the quarter.

⁶ In reporting for 1938 and 1939, an employer had the option of giving the number of workers in his service on either the last day of the quarter or the last pay roll of the period. The results were not wholly satisfactory. Hence, beginning with 1940 all employers were required to report the number of employees as of the last pay period. The change, however, is not believed to have affected the approximate comparability of the totals.

last quarter of 1938; and 6.4 million or 28 percent over the first quarter of 1938. The first-quarter declines noted for 1939 and 1940 in the quarterly number of workers in covered employment do not appear either in the absolute figures or in the rate of change in number of last-pay-period employees. Instead, there was a drop in the number of last-pay-period employees in the last quarter of 1938 and 1939, but a rise in the corresponding period of 1940.

The total number of employees receiving taxable wages in any quarter always exceeds the number of last-pay-period employees, because the total for an entire quarter includes workers who have been employed less than a full quarter and are not working in the last pay period. Only once in the 12 quarters in 1938-40 did the difference between the two figures fall below 1 million, and in 6 quarters it exceeded 2 million. Each year, the difference was greatest in the fourth quarter, and the low point was reached in the first quarter. This difference results from a variety of factors. The 1 to 2 or 3 million employees who were not on the last pay roll of each quarter included short-term seasonal and casual workers, and in addition regularly employed workers who were away from work temporarily on account of holidays, vacations, illness, unemployment, or lay-offs in slack seasons or inventory periods. This latter category was probably substantial in number, and one which was larger in the second and fourth quarters than in the others. Still another segment were workers who had discontinued work on account of marriage, retirement, or death; and here again there was probably some seasonal variation.

None of the United States totals for number of employers and employees show any striking increases that could be clearly ascribed to the coverage changes of the 1939 amendments. The decrease in number of employers from October-December 1939 to January-March 1940 was only 2,000 as compared with 7,000 for the corresponding periods of 1938-39; but the number of employees in the last pay period increased only 600,000 as compared with 900,000 for the earlier period. These figures indicate that any net gain in coverage that may have resulted from the amendments was not large enough to outweigh other factors responsible for fluctuations in total employment.

Trend in Total Wages and Average Wages

Total taxable wages reported by employers increased by almost one-third from the first quarter of 1938 to the last quarter of 1940. In October-December 1940, wage payments totaled \$8.6 billion, a rise of more than \$1.1 billion or 15 percent over wages paid in the corresponding quarter of 1939; \$1.9 billion or 28 percent over the last quarter of 1938; and \$2.1 billion or 33 percent over January-March 1938. For the year 1940, taxable wages amounted to \$32.9 billion, an increase of 13 percent over 1939. Throughout the 3-year period, 1938-40, total wages rose in every quarter except 2—July-September 1938 and October-December 1939—when small decreases occurred.

Average quarterly wages also showed an upward trend, but the gains were more irregular. The highest quarterly average for the 3 years—\$295—came in January-March 1940. The 1939 high was \$277 (first quarter) and the 1938 high was \$259 (second quarter). The lowest quarterly averages were \$251 (third quarter 1938), \$262 (fourth quarter 1939), and \$272 (fourth quarter 1940). The average wage for the entire year 1940 is estimated to be \$935, in comparison with \$882 for 1939 and \$840 for 1938.

From the experience of a 3-year period, it may perhaps be concluded that average taxable wages will normally be high in the first 2 quarters and low in the last 2 quarters. The quarters with high average wages have also been the quarters of low total employment. This situation is probably due in part to the fact that regularly employed workers tend to have higher wage rates as well as higher total earnings than those who are less steadily employed. The latter half of the year, furthermore, is probably characterized by a proportionately larger number of short-term, seasonal employees, whose low earnings tend to depress the averages.

Still another factor is the \$3,000 taxable wage limitation. The earnings of high salaried employees for whom taxable wages of \$3,000 are reported in the first quarter raise the average wage for that quarter. Their earnings in the remaining quarters, however, are not reported because they are not taxable. The quarterly averages are similarly affected by the earnings of those whose taxable wages reach the \$3,000 limit by the end of the second or third quarter. These

high earnings make average taxable wages somewhat higher in the earlier quarters than in the later quarters of the year.

Employment and Wages by Industry

The quarterly data for 1940 have been tabulated to show, by industry, the number of workers receiving taxable wages as well as the total and average wages paid (table 2). In the discussion of these figures, it must be kept in mind that the industry and also the State tables are based on tabulations which exclude some delinquent reports and that, because of differences in cut-off dates, the exclusions are not the same for each quarter. The percentages of the estimated totals represented by the data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

These differences result in some lack of comparability between quarters. They also affect to some extent comparisons between industries, because the percentage of delinquency in reporting varies from one industry to another. It is, therefore, not possible to draw conclusions based on small differences. The data do, nevertheless, reveal some marked characteristics which stand out clearly above these limitations.

It has already been pointed out that the fourth quarter of 1940 showed the largest aggregate number of employees as well as the largest total of taxable wages. In that quarter, 43 percent of all covered workers were employed in manufacturing industries (table 4). This group of workers received 48 percent of all wages, a proportion which indicates a relatively high level of earnings in manufacturing.

Although for manufacturing as a whole the proportion of aggregate wages was high as compared with the proportion of total employees, this relationship is not shown by each of the component industries. Only 10 of the 19 industry groups included had a similarly high wage ratio (table 2). These 10 industry groups represented 50 percent of all manufacturing employees and accounted for 60 percent of all manufacturing wages. Chief among them were iron and steel and their products; machinery other than electrical; and automobiles, bodies, and parts. Among the others were chemicals, electrical machinery, and printing and publishing.

Seven of the 9 remaining manufacturing industry groups showed a smaller proportion of wages

than of employees. The largest of these groups was food manufacturing, which accounted for 13 percent of all manufacturing employees and 12 percent of the taxable wages. Next came textile-mill products, and apparel and other finished articles made from fabrics. These include industries which, besides having a relatively large proportion of employees with low wage rates, are subject to marked seasonal fluctuations.

Second to manufacturing in total number of employees and in total taxable wages in the fourth quarter of 1940 was trade (table 4). In this broad industry division, however, the proportion of total employees (22 percent) was substantially larger than that of total wages (19 percent). This difference resulted in large part from the disparity between employment and wages shown by the largest trade group—retail general merchandising—which accounted for 25 percent of all employees in trade but for only 16 percent of the taxable wages. Similar but less marked disparities occurred in retail food and in retail apparel. On the other hand, wholesale trade, wholesale and retail trade combined, and retail automotive trade all showed substantially larger proportions of taxable wages than of employees.

Compared with trade as a whole, an even greater relative difference existed in the service occupations. As a whole, the service division accounted for 12 percent of all employees with taxable wages in the fourth quarter of 1940, but these 12 percent received only 8 percent of all taxable wages. The service groups in which the proportion of employees was high in relation to the proportion of wages received included eating and drinking places; hotels, furnished rooms, camps, and other lodging places; and amusement and recreation and related services not elsewhere classified. The proportion of wages, on the other hand, was higher than the proportion of employees in personal service; business service; automobile-repair services, garages, and filling stations; repair services and miscellaneous hand trades; and amusement and recreation—motion pictures.

The 10 remaining broad industry divisions accounted for 24 percent of total employees and 25 percent of total taxable wages in the fourth quarter of 1940. Total wages were proportionately higher than the number of employees in all except contract construction, real estate, and the

Table 2.—Number of employees, amount of taxable wages and average wages, by quarter and by industry, 1940; and percentage distribution of employees and taxable wages within each industry division, fourth quarter, 1940¹

| Industry ¹ | January-March ¹ | | | April-June | | | July-September | | | October-December | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | Taxable wages | | Em- ployees ² | Taxable wages | | Em- ployees ² | Taxable wages | | Em- ployees ² | Taxable wages | | Percentage distribution ³ |
| | Amount | Average per worker | | Amount | Average per worker | | Amount | Average per worker | | Amount | Average per worker | |
| Total..... | \$7,853,819,662 | \$296 | 27,523,815 | \$7,896,496,554 | \$287 | 28,722,801 | \$7,856,775,778 | \$274 | 30,261,841 | \$8,346,188,585 | \$276 | ----- |
| Mining and quarrying..... | 26,519,447 | 326 | 892,894 | 277,690,513 | 311 | 916,048 | 287,031,726 | 313 | 946,126 | 296,786,923 | 314 | 100.0 |
| Metalliferous mining..... | 111,534 | 378 | 122,896 | 45,660,728 | 371 | 122,299 | 44,951,602 | 368 | 129,888 | 47,599,094 | 367 | 13.7 |
| Anthracite mining..... | 89,137 | 331 | 84,977 | 29,510,010 | 305 | 88,688 | 28,332,005 | 299 | 90,071 | 27,346,393 | 295 | 9.3 |
| Bituminous coal mining..... | 444,475 | 295 | 405,547 | 108,917,460 | 269 | 423,035 | 121,586,451 | 287 | 445,071 | 130,066,458 | 295 | 44.0 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas production..... | 186,152 | 405 | 187,914 | 74,028,266 | 397 | 181,674 | 69,144,517 | 381 | 183,626 | 68,027,251 | 360 | 22.3 |
| Nonmetallic mining and quarrying..... | 75,549 | 236 | 91,560 | 22,663,623 | 248 | 100,352 | 24,817,151 | 247 | 99,170 | 25,027,157 | 252 | 8.4 |
| Contract construction..... | 1,088,074 | 235 | 1,427,787 | 359,612,003 | 252 | 1,582,300 | 396,280,586 | 250 | 1,818,082 | 456,049,177 | 251 | 100.0 |
| General contractors—building con- struction..... | 326,848 | 241 | 419,039 | 103,932,823 | 248 | 460,811 | 114,079,408 | 248 | 585,066 | 143,903,098 | 246 | 32.2 |
| General contractors, other than building construction..... | 300,926 | 224 | 437,997 | 99,427,018 | 227 | 526,973 | 116,716,602 | 221 | 603,561 | 141,810,660 | 235 | 31.1 |
| Special trade contractors (subcon- tractors)..... | 460,300 | 237 | 570,751 | 156,252,162 | 274 | 594,516 | 165,484,576 | 278 | 629,455 | 170,335,419 | 271 | 37.3 |
| Manufacturing..... | 11,447,561 | 325 | 11,585,915 | 3,945,598,904 | 315 | 12,452,123 | 3,715,617,401 | 298 | 12,867,300 | 4,025,536,217 | 313 | 100.0 |
| Food manufacturing..... | 1,381,202 | 318 | 1,555,563 | 454,824,029 | 292 | 1,836,533 | 486,031,729 | 265 | 1,664,517 | 465,991,274 | 280 | 11.6 |
| Tobacco manufacturing..... | 121,743 | 225 | 117,435 | 28,457,915 | 242 | 117,698 | 27,142,630 | 230 | 122,255 | 28,311,645 | 232 | 1.0 |
| Textile mill products..... | 1,315,883 | 229 | 1,258,703 | 262,998,964 | 209 | 1,319,646 | 270,300,261 | 205 | 1,349,947 | 298,253,892 | 221 | 7.4 |
| Apparel and other finished articles made from fabrics..... | 1,020,071 | 231 | 982,930 | 205,903,528 | 209 | 1,030,791 | 222,178,215 | 216 | 1,064,560 | 231,011,836 | 217 | 8.3 |
| Basic lumber industries..... | 429,933 | 204 | 457,670 | 97,977,571 | 214 | 496,650 | 103,151,654 | 208 | 537,681 | 110,184,839 | 205 | 4.2 |
| Finished lumber products..... | 443,672 | 256 | 453,355 | 116,968,777 | 258 | 473,989 | 116,338,127 | 245 | 495,262 | 128,772,801 | 290 | 3.8 |
| Paper and allied products..... | 325,424 | 329 | 315,065 | 101,416,359 | 322 | 335,371 | 102,521,751 | 306 | 330,524 | 103,175,282 | 312 | 2.6 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries..... | 614,489 | 397 | 605,758 | 233,333,377 | 385 | 593,422 | 209,533,928 | 353 | 615,258 | 210,863,498 | 343 | 5.2 |
| Chemicals..... | 557,621 | 333 | 575,169 | 212,466,288 | 369 | 583,391 | 202,643,627 | 347 | 602,164 | 212,086,685 | 352 | 4.9 |
| Products of petroleum and coal..... | 203,780 | 457 | 212,810 | 94,177,270 | 443 | 217,540 | 89,918,023 | 413 | 212,654 | 85,386,210 | 402 | 1.7 |
| Rubber products..... | 181,184 | 364 | 179,850 | 64,643,272 | 359 | 185,627 | 64,418,633 | 347 | 196,087 | 69,536,603 | 354 | 1.5 |
| Leather and its manufactures..... | 412,362 | 243 | 390,025 | 86,395,515 | 222 | 399,530 | 92,286,418 | 231 | 414,283 | 95,438,641 | 230 | 2.4 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products..... | 395,257 | 305 | 428,505 | 137,353,035 | 321 | 426,814 | 129,067,720 | 302 | 443,701 | 138,756,475 | 313 | 3.4 |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 1,357,604 | 365 | 1,338,154 | 482,851,004 | 361 | 1,479,339 | 536,060,573 | 362 | 1,590,287 | 597,947,007 | 376 | 15.0 |
| Nonferrous metals and their prod- ucts..... | 311,914 | 356 | 310,878 | 109,491,932 | 352 | 337,804 | 112,780,908 | 334 | 370,922 | 133,038,178 | 359 | 3.3 |
| Electrical machinery (including radios and refrigerators)..... | 456,144 | 376 | 471,060 | 176,231,829 | 374 | 507,807 | 179,874,164 | 354 | 551,537 | 198,726,195 | 360 | 4.9 |
| Machinery other than electrical..... | 826,968 | 418 | 858,888 | 351,972,022 | 410 | 899,336 | 350,052,927 | 389 | 956,855 | 385,051,613 | 402 | 9.6 |
| Automobiles, bodies and parts..... | 326,639 | 332 | 308,389 | 239,740,122 | 472 | 574,737 | 219,064,396 | 381 | 631,368 | 294,771,049 | 467 | 7.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing..... | 541,671 | 332 | 565,633 | 188,353,185 | 353 | 656,598 | 202,051,712 | 317 | 716,598 | 238,252,494 | 332 | 5.9 |
| Transportation..... | 998,111 | 299 | 1,009,999 | 313,501,499 | 310 | 1,002,252 | 300,849,124 | 300 | 1,060,282 | 317,530,774 | 299 | 100.0 |
| Street, suburban and interurban railways (other than interstate rail- roads) and city and suburban bus lines..... | 163,899 | 421 | 159,424 | 67,170,231 | 421 | 131,083 | 56,444,649 | 431 | 135,461 | 56,707,308 | 419 | 12.9 |
| Trucking and/or warehousing for hire..... | 400,155 | 296 | 411,639 | 111,971,683 | 272 | 446,055 | 114,190,545 | 256 | 507,467 | 129,303,881 | 255 | 40.6 |
| Other transportation, except water transportation..... | 152,744 | 307 | 156,428 | 46,265,779 | 296 | 152,760 | 44,596,928 | 292 | 157,942 | 46,268,377 | 293 | 14.9 |
| Water transportation..... | 124,088 | 307 | 136,988 | 50,637,908 | 370 | 134,125 | 50,294,963 | 375 | 121,856 | 47,842,689 | 303 | 15.1 |
| Services allied to transportation, not elsewhere classified..... | 157,225 | 240 | 145,520 | 37,455,898 | 257 | 138,229 | 35,313,039 | 255 | 137,556 | 37,408,429 | 272 | 11.8 |

| | 886, 702 | \$352, 707, 513 | \$298 | 923, 641 | \$356, 434, 014 | \$396 | 925, 521 | \$345, 992, 694 | \$374 | 930, 009 | \$323, 596, 108 | \$348 | 100.0 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|-------------|------------------|-------|-------------|------------------|-------|-------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| Public utilities..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communications: telephone, telegraph, commercial radio, and related services..... | 427, 241 | 157, 739, 519 | 369 | 442, 449 | 159, 298, 115 | 300 | 436, 879 | 153, 062, 776 | 350 | 433, 575 | 132, 111, 235 | 305 | 40.8 |
| Utilities: light, heat, and power companies, electric and gas..... | 439, 645 | 189, 457, 894 | 431 | 457, 643 | 191, 035, 474 | 417 | 466, 632 | 187, 173, 601 | 401 | 475, 136 | 185, 706, 182 | 391 | 57.4 |
| Other local utilities and local public services..... | 19, 816 | 5, 600, 100 | 283 | 23, 549 | 6, 130, 425 | 290 | 21, 990 | 5, 756, 317 | 262 | 21, 898 | 5, 768, 691 | 263 | 1.8 |
| Trade..... | 5, 822, 177 | 1, 516, 566, 708 | 200 | 5, 838, 140 | 1, 512, 986, 125 | 258 | 5, 932, 774 | 1, 451, 048, 827 | 244 | 6, 698, 259 | 1, 556, 970, 177 | 232 | 100.0 |
| Wholesale trade..... | 873, 298 | 304, 828, 809 | 349 | 883, 030 | 293, 892, 203 | 333 | 890, 575 | 274, 192, 568 | 303 | 936, 522 | 287, 165, 838 | 307 | 18.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade combined..... | 1, 122, 140 | 357, 973, 995 | 319 | 1, 127, 010 | 356, 314, 206 | 316 | 1, 108, 077 | 343, 371, 012 | 294 | 1, 217, 597 | 349, 760, 137 | 287 | 22.5 |
| Retail general merchandise..... | 1, 190, 334 | 218, 608, 349 | 184 | 1, 198, 788 | 215, 752, 559 | 186 | 1, 197, 720 | 210, 402, 285 | 176 | 1, 670, 695 | 253, 849, 596 | 152 | 16.3 |
| Retail food..... | 888, 994 | 194, 355, 939 | 221 | 920, 359 | 199, 538, 055 | 215 | 926, 945 | 196, 304, 748 | 210 | 1, 070, 616 | 202, 921, 529 | 212 | 14.3 |
| Retail automotive..... | 416, 694 | 124, 963, 946 | 300 | 433, 339 | 134, 507, 357 | 309 | 429, 231 | 124, 453, 254 | 230 | 445, 152 | 131, 663, 566 | 296 | 6.6 |
| Retail apparel..... | 505, 190 | 107, 433, 501 | 213 | 485, 587 | 105, 395, 594 | 217 | 479, 765 | 100, 490, 285 | 200 | 565, 487 | 113, 028, 751 | 201 | 8.4 |
| Retail trade not elsewhere classified..... | 825, 537 | 205, 382, 139 | 250 | 839, 061 | 207, 566, 092 | 247 | 843, 471 | 202, 804, 732 | 240 | 906, 190 | 217, 980, 760 | 241 | 14.0 |
| Finance..... | 425, 224 | 191, 086, 418 | 455 | 432, 760 | 178, 931, 049 | 414 | 400, 080 | 151, 996, 402 | 372 | 426, 785 | 155, 717, 393 | 365 | 100.0 |
| Bank and trust companies..... | 253, 467 | 116, 490, 805 | 460 | 260, 802 | 109, 130, 491 | 418 | 249, 639 | 95, 073, 841 | 381 | 290, 739 | 97, 167, 980 | 373 | 62.4 |
| Investment banking and security speculation..... | 71, 154 | 38, 072, 830 | 535 | 71, 539 | 34, 003, 161 | 476 | 61, 529 | 24, 589, 710 | 400 | 59, 100 | 22, 081, 940 | 406 | 15.4 |
| Finance agencies not elsewhere classified..... | 95, 603 | 36, 522, 783 | 382 | 100, 419 | 35, 757, 397 | 356 | 97, 912 | 32, 332, 851 | 330 | 109, 946 | 34, 567, 473 | 323 | 22.2 |
| Insurance..... | 477, 525 | 214, 440, 173 | 449 | 482, 210 | 202, 443, 446 | 420 | 472, 416 | 182, 594, 231 | 387 | 470, 852 | 168, 968, 894 | 358 | 100.0 |
| Insurance carriers..... | 499, 916 | 187, 955, 987 | 459 | 412, 610 | 177, 611, 804 | 430 | 404, 267 | 160, 785, 828 | 398 | 400, 854 | 146, 308, 045 | 365 | 86.8 |
| Insurance agents and brokers..... | 67, 609 | 26, 484, 186 | 392 | 69, 600 | 24, 831, 642 | 357 | 68, 149 | 21, 808, 403 | 320 | 69, 948 | 22, 260, 949 | 319 | 13.2 |
| Real estate..... | 429, 049 | 122, 995, 965 | 287 | 475, 054 | 129, 832, 811 | 273 | 459, 074 | 116, 546, 211 | 254 | 471, 592 | 126, 441, 705 | 268 | 100.0 |
| Real estate dealers, agents, and brokers..... | 358, 889 | 96, 842, 454 | 270 | 390, 420 | 98, 917, 476 | 253 | 386, 419 | 94, 162, 218 | 244 | 393, 344 | 101, 324, 566 | 258 | 80.1 |
| Real estate, insurance, loans, law offices; any combination..... | 57, 247 | 18, 695, 974 | 327 | 58, 985 | 18, 494, 028 | 314 | 58, 198 | 16, 903, 582 | 290 | 58, 042 | 17, 329, 630 | 299 | 13.7 |
| Administrative offices and holding companies..... | 12, 913 | 7, 457, 537 | 578 | 25, 669 | 12, 421, 307 | 484 | 14, 457 | 5, 480, 411 | 379 | 20, 206 | 7, 787, 569 | 385 | 6.2 |
| Service..... | 3, 171, 987 | 698, 583, 425 | 211 | 3, 503, 371 | 695, 775, 732 | 199 | 3, 556, 687 | 679, 405, 158 | 191 | 3, 497, 896 | 675, 917, 714 | 193 | 100.0 |
| Hotels, furnished rooms, camps, and other lodging places..... | 407, 675 | 68, 637, 168 | 168 | 474, 557 | 72, 474, 216 | 153 | 509, 010 | 82, 373, 738 | 162 | 446, 085 | 70, 649, 006 | 158 | 10.5 |
| Eating and drinking places..... | 853, 785 | 137, 827, 586 | 161 | 933, 950 | 148, 039, 622 | 155 | 983, 418 | 148, 808, 294 | 151 | 972, 523 | 154, 492, 369 | 159 | 22.9 |
| Personal service..... | 670, 686 | 135, 771, 631 | 202 | 709, 406 | 143, 028, 779 | 202 | 716, 824 | 138, 047, 756 | 183 | 717, 081 | 143, 411, 375 | 200 | 21.2 |
| Business service not elsewhere classified..... | 334, 787 | 113, 907, 025 | 340 | 344, 405 | 107, 909, 276 | 313 | 334, 815 | 94, 803, 682 | 283 | 351, 840 | 93, 923, 834 | 267 | 13.9 |
| Employment agencies and commercial and trade schools..... | 20, 797 | 5, 709, 305 | 275 | 18, 783 | 5, 063, 400 | 270 | 18, 737 | 4, 681, 426 | 250 | 18, 683 | 4, 964, 786 | 266 | .7 |
| Automobile repair services, garages and filling stations..... | 300, 986 | 63, 426, 919 | 211 | 310, 321 | 66, 633, 438 | 209 | 323, 702 | 67, 635, 833 | 209 | 335, 682 | 70, 946, 829 | 211 | 10.5 |
| Repair services and miscellaneous hand trades not elsewhere classified..... | 89, 448 | 20, 511, 112 | 229 | 87, 516 | 22, 346, 474 | 255 | 84, 778 | 22, 071, 183 | 260 | 90, 851 | 24, 551, 491 | 270 | 3.6 |
| Agricultural and horticultural services and related services..... | 66, 412 | 11, 515, 495 | 173 | 81, 704 | 14, 751, 783 | 181 | 79, 333 | 12, 749, 892 | 161 | 83, 468 | 13, 638, 494 | 163 | 2.0 |
| Amusement and recreation: motion pictures..... | 203, 294 | 65, 924, 595 | 324 | 202, 767 | 61, 871, 388 | 305 | 196, 166 | 53, 626, 668 | 273 | 197, 034 | 50, 113, 456 | 254 | 7.4 |
| Amusement and recreation and related services not elsewhere classified..... | 224, 117 | 45, 352, 499 | 202 | 310, 962 | 53, 638, 356 | 173 | 309, 904 | 54, 706, 686 | 177 | 284, 559 | 49, 224, 474 | 173 | 7.3 |
| Professional service..... | 294, 697 | 91, 430, 228 | 276 | 306, 407 | 80, 549, 028 | 263 | 304, 969 | 74, 634, 737 | 245 | 316, 228 | 80, 120, 105 | 253 | 100.0 |
| Medical and other health services..... | 153, 862 | 33, 552, 105 | 218 | 160, 255 | 33, 754, 734 | 211 | 161, 676 | 33, 094, 028 | 205 | 161, 302 | 33, 407, 545 | 208 | 41.8 |
| Law offices and related services..... | 83, 280 | 26, 002, 269 | 319 | 85, 969 | 26, 052, 863 | 303 | 85, 296 | 26, 041, 962 | 277 | 83, 439 | 23, 332, 310 | 282 | 26.4 |
| Educational institutions and agencies..... | 18, 314 | 4, 718, 644 | 258 | 17, 720 | 4, 137, 323 | 233 | 14, 285 | 2, 578, 205 | 180 | 17, 766 | 4, 256, 379 | 240 | 5.3 |
| Other professional and social service agencies and institutions..... | 39, 241 | 16, 577, 210 | 422 | 42, 463 | 16, 604, 108 | 391 | 43, 702 | 15, 320, 542 | 351 | 53, 721 | 18, 830, 871 | 351 | 17.0 |

notes at end of table.

Table 2.—Number of employees, amount of taxable wages and average wages, by quarter and by industry, 1940; and percentage distribution of employees and taxable wages within each industry division, fourth quarter, 1940.—Continued

| Industry ¹ | January-March ² | | | | April-June | | | | July-September | | | | October-December | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | |
| | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee |
| Other..... | 210,738 | 100.0 | \$53,513,105 | \$254 | 210,276 | 100.0 | \$53,707,716 | \$255 | 211,841 | 100.0 | \$53,031,252 | \$250 | 234,385 | 100.0 | \$51,827,668 | \$221 |
| Private business organizations not elsewhere classified..... | 88,305 | 41.9 | 16,280,156 | 184 | 92,519 | 44.0 | 18,174,365 | 196 | 103,341 | 48.8 | 21,022,108 | 203 | 112,367 | 47.9 | 20,823,608 | 185 |
| Membership organizations, such as trade associations, trade-unions, etc. | 122,253 | 58.1 | 37,224,218 | 304 | 117,508 | 55.9 | 35,487,601 | 302 | 108,275 | 51.1 | 31,966,736 | 295 | 121,728 | 52.0 | 30,947,761 | 254 |
| Services for Government agencies ⁴ | 180 | 0.1 | 28,791 | 160 | 249 | 0.1 | 45,750 | 184 | 225 | 0.1 | 42,408 | 188 | 290 | 0.1 | 56,200 | 194 |
| Unclassified ⁵ | 365,705 | 173.6 | 84,975,371 | 232 | 415,361 | 197.1 | 89,433,714 | 215 | 477,726 | 226.0 | 101,747,429 | 213 | 523,525 | 227.4 | 111,105,730 | 212 |

¹ Data in this table represent the following percentages of the estimated totals for each quarter: employees, first quarter, 96.8; second quarter, 97.3; third quarter, 96.7; fourth quarter, 96.1. Taxable wages, first quarter, 97.2; second quarter, 97.3; third quarter, 96.7; fourth quarter, 97.3.

² See text, pp. 13-14, for method of allocating multi-industry employer reports.

³ First-quarter data were tabulated by State of headquarters of employing organizations. Data by State of employment of workers were estimated on basis of second-quarter tabulation before allocating workers and taxable wages of multi-industry employing organizations.

⁴ Derived from taxable wage items, with adjustments for delinquent reports and for employment of same employees by 2 or more concerns during the quarter. These figures include employment during the entire quarter; therefore the data are not comparable to the 1938 and 1939 quarterly tables which show the distribution of employees by industry on the basis of employment in the last pay period of the quarter.

⁵ Includes such services as employment in fourth-class post offices and mail delivery under contract. Includes all industries which cannot be classified in any of the groups listed.

Table 3.—Number of employees, amount of taxable wages and average wages, by quarter and by State, and ratio of employees in the first quarter to population aged 14 years and over and to labor force¹, 1940:

| Geographic division and State | January-March ² | | | | April-June | | | | July-September | | | | October-December | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | | Employees ³ | | Taxable wages | |
| | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee | Number | As percent of— | Amount | Average per employee |
| Total..... | 28,519,447 | 100.0 | \$7,853,819,662 | \$276 | 27,523,815 | 100.0 | \$7,896,496,554 | \$287 | 28,722,801 | 100.0 | \$7,856,775,778 | \$274 | 30,261,841 | 100.0 | \$8,346,188,585 | \$276 |
| New England..... | 2,315,049 | 8.1 | 680,422,074 | 294 | 2,360,644 | 8.6 | 694,869,542 | 294 | 2,497,522 | 8.7 | 685,502,346 | 274 | 2,590,417 | 8.6 | 732,563,313 | 282 |
| Maine..... | 179,039 | 0.6 | 41,689,906 | 233 | 191,397 | 0.7 | 40,238,145 | 210 | 210,328 | 0.7 | 44,155,754 | 210 | 194,866 | 0.6 | 41,636,005 | 215 |
| New Hampshire..... | 119,476 | 0.4 | 26,219,846 | 245 | 120,830 | 0.4 | 27,820,179 | 230 | 129,602 | 0.4 | 30,430,164 | 235 | 130,166 | 0.4 | 29,854,557 | 229 |
| Vermont..... | 47,768 | 0.2 | 16,978,032 | 354 | 73,508 | 0.3 | 17,800,239 | 242 | 73,621 | 0.3 | 17,302,882 | 236 | 68,121 | 0.2 | 16,612,884 | 244 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,194,028 | 4.3 | 364,403,851 | 305 | 1,202,762 | 4.4 | 349,951,759 | 291 | 1,264,364 | 4.4 | 357,563,301 | 283 | 1,340,428 | 4.8 | 382,681,746 | 285 |
| Rhode Island..... | 228,426 | 0.8 | 58,592,733 | 259 | 230,627 | 0.8 | 60,593,524 | 263 | 242,689 | 0.8 | 62,131,482 | 256 | 254,507 | 0.9 | 67,996,659 | 267 |
| Connecticut..... | 528,322 | 1.9 | 169,537,706 | 321 | 541,520 | 1.9 | 168,447,696 | 311 | 576,918 | 2.0 | 173,819,755 | 301 | 611,259 | 2.1 | 193,541,462 | 317 |
| Middle Atlantic..... | 7,610,609 | 26.7 | 2,455,721,929 | 327 | 7,666,019 | 27.9 | 2,418,216,869 | 315 | 7,852,664 | 27.7 | 2,354,067,547 | 300 | 8,111,940 | 29.1 | 2,484,778,832 | 300 |
| New York..... | 3,864,371 | 13.4 | 1,317,995,566 | 341 | 3,970,857 | 14.4 | 1,291,761,308 | 325 | 4,012,788 | 14.0 | 1,222,729,433 | 305 | 4,211,933 | 15.2 | 1,260,812,796 | 299 |
| New Jersey..... | 1,152,399 | 4.0 | 375,846,899 | 326 | 1,181,427 | 4.3 | 373,169,170 | 316 | 1,260,191 | 4.4 | 375,961,539 | 296 | 1,244,299 | 4.4 | 352,746,066 | 308 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2,463,739 | 8.6 | 761,879,464 | 306 | 2,513,735 | 9.1 | 753,286,391 | 300 | 2,570,685 | 9.0 | 755,356,575 | 294 | 2,655,683 | 9.4 | 791,219,970 | 298 |

| | 6, 276, 808 | 30.1 | 58.1 | \$2, 051, 903, 890 | \$327 | 6, 540, 418 | \$2, 077, 278, 838 | \$317 | 6, 864, 350 | \$2, 065, 220, 247 | \$301 | 7, 180, 452 | \$2, 244, 595, 233 | \$313 |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|-------|
| East North Central... | 1, 616, 197 | 29.7 | 58.6 | 1, 691, 891 | 320 | 1, 691, 891 | 536, 175, 356 | 317 | 1, 784, 850 | 549, 190, 417 | 308 | 1, 890, 519 | 581, 612, 241 | 313 |
| Ohio..... | 2, 106, 052 | 34.2 | 64.2 | 2, 235, 411 | 321 | 2, 235, 411 | 694, 060, 843 | 310 | 2, 239, 921 | 697, 740, 573 | 298 | 2, 337, 679 | 700, 356, 542 | 300 |
| Indiana..... | 1, 273, 273 | 21.4 | 44.8 | 1, 321, 069 | 306 | 1, 321, 069 | 470, 940, 318 | 356 | 1, 437, 611 | 457, 808, 484 | 318 | 1, 547, 960 | 541, 392, 353 | 309 |
| Michigan..... | 583, 145 | 23.4 | 45.9 | 1, 172, 335, 578 | 306 | 1, 172, 335, 578 | 174, 903, 431 | 297 | 1, 235, 962 | 175, 377, 133 | 280 | 1, 357, 094 | 186, 387, 094 | 297 |
| Wisconsin..... | 1, 870, 832 | 18.0 | 35.8 | 1, 922, 129, 871 | 263 | 1, 984, 116 | 504, 445, 690 | 254 | 2, 070, 054 | 503, 994, 173 | 243 | 2, 126, 138 | 520, 289, 083 | 245 |
| West North Central... | 394, 898 | 18.3 | 35.9 | 114, 705, 390 | 290 | 438, 649 | 118, 737, 561 | 277 | 465, 832 | 125, 010, 333 | 268 | 468, 397 | 125, 127, 514 | 268 |
| Minnesota..... | 321, 890 | 16.4 | 33.6 | 79, 046, 675 | 247 | 341, 731 | 82, 474, 538 | 242 | 362, 491 | 82, 474, 538 | 268 | 368, 315 | 85, 068, 808 | 268 |
| Iowa..... | 710, 971 | 24.0 | 46.7 | 100, 518, 488 | 272 | 734, 094 | 192, 374, 735 | 262 | 741, 322 | 185, 027, 185 | 250 | 767, 056 | 192, 374, 735 | 252 |
| Illinois..... | 42, 046 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 9, 541, 489 | 227 | 45, 331 | 10, 182, 960 | 225 | 49, 304 | 12, 686, 897 | 219 | 51, 344 | 12, 686, 897 | 211 |
| North Dakota..... | 48, 068 | 10.2 | 20.4 | 11, 521, 081 | 226 | 53, 843 | 12, 833, 094 | 228 | 56, 220 | 12, 686, 897 | 223 | 59, 014 | 12, 833, 094 | 219 |
| South Dakota..... | 151, 655 | 15.0 | 30.3 | 37, 073, 341 | 244 | 164, 008 | 38, 963, 264 | 237 | 165, 780 | 39, 621, 154 | 221 | 171, 389 | 37, 073, 341 | 224 |
| Nebraska..... | 200, 454 | 14.4 | 29.9 | 46, 123, 407 | 230 | 216, 460 | 49, 116, 538 | 227 | 229, 105 | 51, 431, 922 | 224 | 242, 643 | 54, 262, 250 | 224 |
| Kansas..... | 2, 974, 692 | 22.9 | 42.7 | 701, 515, 017 | 236 | 3, 083, 264 | 699, 900, 418 | 227 | 3, 278, 328 | 702, 442, 757 | 214 | 3, 585, 080 | 781, 172, 112 | 218 |
| South Atlantic..... | 70, 746 | 33.6 | 61.9 | 22, 668, 057 | 320 | 77, 991 | 23, 603, 209 | 303 | 80, 470 | 22, 187, 632 | 275 | 92, 928 | 28, 310, 617 | 305 |
| Delaware..... | 425, 796 | 30.0 | 55.5 | 116, 131, 308 | 273 | 446, 831 | 118, 903, 964 | 266 | 481, 749 | 120, 960, 221 | 251 | 516, 532 | 135, 303, 331 | 262 |
| Maryland..... | 171, 966 | 31.1 | 50.0 | 53, 347, 884 | 310 | 180, 568 | 55, 122, 089 | 305 | 186, 561 | 53, 411, 076 | 286 | 195, 371 | 53, 303, 047 | 273 |
| District of Columbia..... | 417, 932 | 21.3 | 40.5 | 94, 088, 908 | 227 | 445, 925 | 94, 184, 340 | 224 | 492, 625 | 102, 617, 907 | 208 | 511, 871 | 108, 717, 242 | 212 |
| Virginia..... | 316, 456 | 23.5 | 49.8 | 102, 148, 054 | 291 | 317, 470 | 107, 335, 667 | 287 | 341, 759 | 96, 553, 008 | 283 | 369, 729 | 103, 008, 949 | 279 |
| West Virginia..... | 534, 338 | 21.4 | 40.1 | 107, 426, 010 | 291 | 541, 919 | 107, 335, 667 | 198 | 591, 451 | 109, 001, 197 | 164 | 622, 404 | 120, 913, 380 | 194 |
| North Carolina..... | 263, 457 | 20.2 | 36.1 | 47, 309, 967 | 180 | 266, 546 | 47, 309, 967 | 179 | 283, 729 | 46, 942, 096 | 155 | 317, 804 | 55, 632, 929 | 175 |
| South Carolina..... | 452, 023 | 20.3 | 36.9 | 97, 024, 141 | 216 | 462, 965 | 88, 740, 354 | 192 | 503, 109 | 89, 563, 170 | 178 | 533, 880 | 97, 024, 141 | 183 |
| Georgia..... | 321, 978 | 22.1 | 40.9 | 70, 168, 798 | 218 | 345, 049 | 67, 407, 598 | 196 | 316, 875 | 61, 230, 450 | 193 | 434, 480 | 78, 190, 480 | 184 |
| Florida..... | 1, 202, 112 | 15.7 | 30.9 | 256, 092, 873 | 213 | 1, 239, 858 | 261, 403, 796 | 211 | 1, 299, 296 | 264, 090, 117 | 204 | 1, 424, 997 | 296, 679, 776 | 208 |
| East South Central..... | 314, 030 | 15.4 | 31.4 | 75, 474, 027 | 240 | 323, 315 | 75, 883, 312 | 235 | 332, 855 | 75, 082, 280 | 227 | 361, 122 | 79, 990, 265 | 221 |
| Kentucky..... | 393, 814 | 18.6 | 36.7 | 84, 596, 562 | 215 | 406, 893 | 84, 596, 562 | 211 | 419, 951 | 84, 596, 562 | 201 | 475, 378 | 100, 851, 311 | 212 |
| Tennessee..... | 341, 429 | 17.2 | 33.6 | 69, 275, 236 | 203 | 349, 408 | 72, 394, 831 | 207 | 382, 771 | 70, 846, 867 | 201 | 404, 402 | 82, 530, 585 | 204 |
| Alabama..... | 182, 839 | 10.1 | 18.9 | 26, 774, 048 | 175 | 180, 240 | 27, 450, 313 | 171 | 163, 719 | 27, 674, 380 | 169 | 184, 095 | 33, 337, 614 | 181 |
| Mississippi..... | 1, 640, 470 | 17.2 | 33.9 | 385, 305, 572 | 235 | 1, 699, 945 | 391, 049, 931 | 234 | 1, 741, 660 | 382, 016, 908 | 219 | 1, 970, 301 | 420, 922, 233 | 214 |
| West South Central..... | 144, 212 | 10.4 | 21.2 | 26, 374, 763 | 182 | 147, 308 | 26, 374, 763 | 182 | 172, 833 | 26, 006, 224 | 168 | 189, 832 | 34, 444, 950 | 181 |
| Arkansas..... | 330, 069 | 14.8 | 27.3 | 74, 476, 237 | 226 | 342, 006 | 76, 860, 503 | 225 | 355, 768 | 75, 177, 237 | 211 | 428, 324 | 87, 990, 365 | 205 |
| Louisiana..... | 252, 323 | 14.8 | 31.4 | 64, 711, 259 | 256 | 254, 551 | 64, 711, 259 | 259 | 262, 370 | 63, 694, 237 | 243 | 284, 390 | 66, 434, 801 | 204 |
| Oklahoma..... | 913, 866 | 19.3 | 37.1 | 219, 843, 313 | 241 | 926, 080 | 221, 332, 485 | 239 | 950, 669 | 214, 136, 210 | 225 | 1, 067, 755 | 232, 061, 817 | 217 |
| Texas..... | 599, 727 | 18.4 | 36.7 | 150, 965, 427 | 270 | 620, 752 | 160, 630, 794 | 259 | 642, 821 | 165, 103, 187 | 257 | 684, 833 | 168, 751, 880 | 254 |
| Mountain..... | 71, 661 | 16.7 | 31.8 | 21, 202, 329 | 296 | 86, 244 | 23, 885, 174 | 277 | 98, 836 | 26, 964, 154 | 273 | 109, 703 | 25, 558, 323 | 285 |
| Montana..... | 69, 654 | 15.8 | 31.7 | 14, 677, 870 | 242 | 70, 664 | 16, 764, 473 | 237 | 78, 937 | 19, 216, 731 | 243 | 87, 123 | 18, 266, 450 | 237 |
| Idaho..... | 33, 374 | 17.7 | 33.2 | 9, 416, 312 | 282 | 39, 556 | 10, 102, 117 | 255 | 39, 328 | 10, 645, 993 | 243 | 47, 123 | 10, 694, 321 | 248 |
| Wyoming..... | 171, 491 | 20.1 | 40.7 | 46, 867, 896 | 273 | 184, 629 | 48, 220, 740 | 261 | 179, 430 | 46, 867, 896 | 243 | 203, 191 | 50, 472, 472 | 248 |
| Colorado..... | 53, 261 | 14.8 | 29.9 | 12, 013, 296 | 226 | 55, 310 | 12, 383, 526 | 224 | 56, 747 | 12, 620, 979 | 222 | 58, 746 | 12, 733, 882 | 224 |
| New Mexico..... | 72, 440 | 20.4 | 40.2 | 19, 929, 715 | 275 | 77, 535 | 20, 384, 464 | 263 | 69, 857 | 17, 620, 119 | 246 | 80, 282 | 20, 455, 383 | 255 |
| Arizona..... | 73, 884 | 19.0 | 40.8 | 19, 801, 355 | 268 | 80, 866 | 20, 780, 353 | 257 | 91, 549 | 23, 235, 232 | 244 | 91, 206 | 22, 481, 452 | 248 |
| Utah..... | 23, 062 | 20.5 | 48.1 | 7, 059, 652 | 306 | 25, 978 | 8, 136, 947 | 313 | 28, 997 | 8, 787, 877 | 307 | 28, 586 | 7, 951, 394 | 299 |
| Nevada..... | 2, 089, 303 | 26.5 | 50.7 | 659, 581, 920 | 316 | 2, 258, 121 | 686, 898, 576 | 309 | 2, 365, 357 | 703, 582, 962 | 297 | 2, 505, 863 | 723, 633, 271 | 289 |
| Pacific..... | 236, 534 | 24.1 | 47.0 | 101, 006, 422 | 300 | 370, 677 | 111, 677, 673 | 301 | 409, 032 | 119, 219, 389 | 291 | 412, 173 | 117, 921, 522 | 286 |
| Washington..... | 201, 840 | 23.1 | 44.5 | 56, 118, 922 | 278 | 234, 866 | 63, 883, 069 | 272 | 254, 090 | 67, 193, 907 | 264 | 282, 569 | 77, 551, 735 | 274 |
| Oregon..... | 1, 550, 929 | 27.6 | 52.5 | 502, 367, 576 | 324 | 1, 632, 578 | 521, 248, 194 | 315 | 1, 702, 213 | 517, 169, 666 | 304 | 1, 812, 123 | 528, 189, 714 | 291 |
| California..... | 12, 069 | (¹) | (¹) | 4, 209, 721 | 325 | 16, 312 | 5, 555, 856 | 341 | 26, 428 | 12, 107, 006 | 453 | 13, 979 | 4, 366, 303 | 312 |
| Alaska..... | 66, 956 | (¹) | (¹) | 15, 971, 368 | 239 | 78, 338 | 16, 335, 944 | 209 | 84, 341 | 18, 039, 528 | 214 | 77, 762 | 15, 435, 933 | 237 |

¹ Data on population 14 years old and over and on labor force are from *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940* (preliminary releases: Series P-4 and P-8). Labor force represents those persons who were 14 years old and over and who were employed or seeking employment during the week of Mar. 24-30, 1940.

² Data in this table represent the following percentages of the estimated totals for each quarter: employees, first quarter, 96.3; second quarter, 97.3; third quarter, 96.7; fourth quarter, 96.1. Taxable wages, first quarter, 97.3; second quarter, 97.2; third quarter, 96.7; fourth quarter, 96.1. Taxable wages, first quarter data were tabulated by State of headquarters of employing organizations. Data

by State of employment of employees were estimated on basis of second-quarter tabulation.
³ Derived from taxable wage items, with adjustments for delinquent reports and for employment of the same employees by 2 or more concerns during the quarter. These figures include employment during the entire quarter; therefore the data are not comparable to the 1938 quarterly tables which show distribution of employees by State on the basis of employment in the last pay period of the second quarter.
⁴ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, for which census data were not available.

two miscellaneous groups designated "other" and "unclassified."

With the exception of contract construction, which showed a substantial increase with respect to both employment and wages, changes in these proportions from one quarter to another were not large. In all 13 industry divisions, however, there were some industry groups in which the relation between employment and wages ran counter to that of the industry division as a whole. This situation serves to emphasize again the fact that the industry classifications are so broad that each group includes numerous industries with differing characteristics both as to seasonality and wage structure. Furthermore, this is the case not only in the broad divisions but also in the narrower industry groups. The totals, therefore, must be viewed as indicating only the general tendency of the group as a whole.

The quarterly data cannot be used to measure the extent of seasonal fluctuations in particular industries. As already indicated, the fact that the data are tabulated from returns for calendar quarters is itself a basic limitation which precludes such use. In many industries, the active seasons will straddle 2 or more quarters, and so will affect the total number of employees shown as receiving taxable wages for each of the quarters, although the period of full employment may be considerably less than 6 months. Thus, the quarterly data can at most indicate the quarter in which the peak in employment occurred. A still further limitation arises from the composition of the industry groups. The groups each include a number of related industries, and in many instances these industries may have peak seasons in different quarters, thus tending to level out fluctuations in total employment for the group as a whole. Comparisons of relative fluctuations by industry must therefore be made with extreme caution.

In the 1940 data, moreover, normal variations from quarter to quarter have been obscured by the general increase in the total number of covered employees, which in large part may be ascribed to the defense program. Indicative of this widespread upward trend is the fact that fourth-quarter employment was largest in 42 of the 67 industry groups (table 2). Those 42 groups employed 76 percent of all workers with taxable wages in that quarter. Moreover, 41 industry

Table 4.—Percentage distribution of employees and taxable wages, by industry division, for each quarter of 1940¹

| Industry division | January-March | | April-June | | July-September | | October-December | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Em- ploy- ees | Tax- able wages | Em- ploy- ees | Tax- able wages | Em- ploy- ees | Tax- able wages | Em- ploy- ees | Tax- able wages |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing..... | 43.1 | 47.4 | 42.0 | 46.1 | 43.4 | 47.4 | 42.5 | 48.1 |
| Trade..... | 22.0 | 19.3 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 20.7 | 18.5 | 22.1 | 18.7 |
| Service..... | 12.0 | 8.5 | 12.7 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 8.1 |
| Contract construction..... | 4.1 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Transportation..... | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Mining and quarrying..... | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Public utilities..... | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Insurance..... | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| Real estate..... | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Finance..... | 1.6 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Unclassified..... | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 |
| Professional service..... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Other..... | .8 | .7 | .8 | .7 | .7 | .7 | .8 | .6 |

¹ For absolute figures and distribution within each industry division, see table 2.

groups showed the smallest number of employees in the first quarter of the year.

In nine industry groups, however, the 2 quarters of highest employment in 1940 were the first and the fourth. These groups include such industries as anthracite and bituminous coal mining, printing and publishing, and educational institutions, which are most active in the fall and winter months. In eight other industries, the second and third quarters showed the largest number of workers. Among these were industries which normally have busy summer seasons—hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services other than motion pictures, and water transportation. In seven other industries, the 2 quarters of highest employment both occurred in the first half of the year.

The differing proportions of total employment and total wages already noted are reflected in the figures for average wages by industry. Average taxable wages under old-age and survivors insurance are the result not only of wage rates but also of duration of employment in occupations covered by the act. Even though an industry has relatively high hourly wage rates, it may show a relatively low taxable wage for a quarter when many employees were on short time because of slack business, or when, for any reason, a large proportion of the employees were employed only part of the quarter. Inasmuch as these short-term and seasonal workers are to a substantial extent not the same individuals from quarter to quarter, they constitute a larger proportion of the yearly totals than of the quarterly totals. Con-

sequently, the average taxable wage for any year is substantially smaller than the sum of the quarterly averages. In considering variations in average wages from quarter to quarter, it must again be noted that the limit of \$3,000 a year on taxable wages tends to result in higher averages for the first and second quarters of the year.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the highest quarterly average wage for all employees in all industries combined occurred in the first quarter of 1940 (table 2). This was the quarter of lowest total employment; moreover, there were probably fewer short-term employees than in any of the other quarters of the year.

For all industries, the average taxable wage for the first quarter of 1940 was \$296. The lowest quarterly averages were \$274 in the third and \$276 in the fourth quarter.⁷ Among the 13 industry divisions, the highest quarterly average wages were in finance and in insurance, and the lowest included service, trade, and contract construction. Only in contract construction was the average wage in the first quarter exceeded in the fourth quarter.

Among the 67 industry groups the average taxable wages in the high first quarter ranged from \$578 to \$160; and in the low third quarter, from \$431 to \$151. In the first quarter, however, only two industry groups with relatively few employees had averages in excess of \$500, and only nine others had averages in excess of \$400. In the same quarter, at the other extreme, six industry groups had average taxable wages below \$200.

The two industry groups with the highest first-quarter averages—administrative offices and holding companies, and investment banking and security speculation—probably included a substantial number of employees who received more than \$3,000 a year. This fact may account in large part for the drop in average wages in the third quarter to \$379 and \$400, respectively. Of the nine other industries with average taxable wages of more than \$400 in the first quarter, only two maintained this level in all 4 quarters of 1940—street, suburban, and interurban railways and city and suburban bus lines, and products of petroleum and coal. All but one of the six

⁷ Since figures in table 2 are unadjusted, the figures for average wages differ somewhat from those in table 1. In the unadjusted data, the third-quarter average for the United States was lower than that for the fourth quarter, while the adjusted data show the fourth quarter to be lower. The absolute differences in the figures, however, are small.

industry groups with taxable wage averages below \$200 in the first quarter continued at this relatively low level in the other 3 quarters. By the third quarter, however, three more industry groups had fallen below \$200—amusement and recreation and related services not elsewhere classified; educational institutions and agencies; and personal service.

Although the quarterly averages in the large majority of the industry groups were lower in the fourth quarter than in the first, the fourth-quarter average was higher in 15 industries. In some of these—notably iron and steel and their products; nonferrous metals and their products; water transportation; general contractors, building construction; and general contractors other than building construction—the increase is clearly ascribable to improved business conditions resulting from the defense program

Employment and Wages by State

Distribution of the 1940 quarterly data by State reveals a marked concentration of covered employment in the 3 Middle Atlantic and 5 East North Central States (table 3). Together, these 8 States accounted for 52 percent of all employees receiving taxable wages in the first quarter of 1940.

This concentration may be accounted for in part, but not wholly, by the concentration of population and labor force. These States represented 42.4 percent of the 1940 population aged 14 and over, and 42.9 percent of the 1940 labor force as reported by the Bureau of the Census⁸ (table 3). If, in this group, Massachusetts and California are substituted for 2 of the East North Central States—Indiana and Wisconsin—the resulting list will include the 8 States which had the largest number of employees with taxable wages in January–March 1940. These 8 States accounted for 58 percent of all covered employees in that quarter, as compared with 46 percent of the 1940 population 14 years old and over, and 47 percent of the 1940 labor force.

From these figures, it is evident not only that the leading industrial States included a large proportion of all covered employees but also that, as

⁸ In the 1940 census, all persons 14 years old and over who were employed or seeking employment during the week of March 24–30, 1940, were included in the labor force. These ratios of employees with taxable wages to population and to the labor force are of interest for comparisons among States, but must not be regarded as accurate measures of the percentage of covered employment within any State. The percentages here shown do not include Alaska and Hawaii, for which census data are not available.

compared with most other States, a larger proportion of their working population was engaged in employments covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program. This conclusion is verified when the States are arrayed according to the ratio between the number of first-quarter employees having taxable wages and the 1940 labor force. Showing ratios higher than that for the United States as a whole are all the New England States except Vermont, all the Middle Atlantic States, and all the East North Central States except Wisconsin. Only 3 other States—California, Delaware, and Maryland—are included in this group. At the other extreme, the States falling in the lowest third as ranked by the same ratio include 6 of the West North Central States⁹ and 4 of the 8 Mountain States—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and New Mexico. In addition, this group includes Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and South Carolina.

In terms of individual States, the greatest concentration of covered employment as measured by this ratio is shown for Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts—three highly industrialized States. The lowest concentration, on the other hand, was in North Dakota, Mississippi, and South Dakota. The extreme range in percentage of labor force was from 70 in Rhode Island to 18 in North Dakota; and in percentage of population it was from 40 in Rhode Island to 9 in North Dakota.

These State and regional differences result chiefly from the exclusion of various employments from coverage under old-age and survivors insurance. The States with relatively high ratios of covered employment are those in which a large proportion of the labor force are employees engaged in manufacturing, commerce, and mining. The States with relatively low ratios are those in which workers are predominantly engaged in agricultural occupations.¹⁰

The concentration of taxable wages is even greater than that of covered employees. In the first quarter of 1940, the three Middle Atlantic States accounted for 28 percent of all covered employees but 31 percent of all taxable wages. Similarly, the five East North Central States had 24 percent of the total number of covered workers

but 26 percent of all taxable wages. The proportion of taxable wages was also somewhat greater than the proportion of first-quarter employees in the Pacific States. Except New England, where the proportions were the same, all other regions showed larger proportions of covered employees than of taxable wages. These differences are also evident in average wages in the various States, and in interpreting them the same considerations as those affecting wage differences must be kept in mind.

In 1940, as already noted, usual fluctuations in quarterly employment were obscured by the business expansion which accompanied the defense program. For many States, the quarterly variations in employment are probably not typical, and consequently differences among the States in extent of variations are similarly affected. A few general observations, however, appear to be supported by the 1940 data.

Wide fluctuations in quarterly employment may be considered normal in States where in the peak quarter a fairly large proportion of all covered employment is concentrated in a relatively few industries. Where such concentration exists, there are less likely to be offsetting fluctuations tending to level out total employment from quarter to quarter. Wide variations are also typical of States which have few manufacturing industries and in which a large proportion of all covered employees are engaged in such industries as mining and the service trades, which are affected more sharply by the natural seasons. On the other hand, States which have developed many diversified manufacturing industries will normally show relatively small quarterly fluctuations in covered employment.

It has already been pointed out that for the United States as a whole the number of employees with taxable wages was greatest in the fourth quarter of 1940. This was also the case in all but 10 States,¹¹ most of which have comparatively few manufacturing industries. The quarter of lowest employment, on the other hand, was the first quarter in all but 2 States.¹² The increase in total covered employment from the lowest to the highest quarter was 14 percent for the entire country, and among the States it ranged from 6.5 percent in

⁹ Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

¹⁰ See Slomin, Herman, "State and Regional Differences in Covered Employment and Taxable Wages, 1939," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (January 1942), pp. 35-44.

¹¹ Maine, Vermont, New Jersey, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Alaska, and Hawaii. In these States the third quarter showed highest employment.

¹² Arizona and Florida, in which the third quarter was lowest.

Pennsylvania and New Mexico to 40 percent in Oregon.¹³ Next to Oregon, the largest increases occurred in Montana (38) and Florida (34). There were 5 States, besides Pennsylvania and New Mexico, in which employment increased by less than 10 percent—New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Illinois, and Missouri.¹⁴

In the large majority of States, average taxable wages in 1940 fluctuated in accordance with the national pattern. The average was highest in the first quarter and, after a second-quarter decline, the low point was reached in most States in the third quarter (31 States) or the fourth quarter (17 States). Although the first and second quarters showed the highest average wages for the year in a majority of the States, the highest 2 quarters in 11 States¹⁵ were the first and fourth. For the entire country, the average wage in the first quarter was 8 percent higher than the average for the low third quarter. Among the States the percentage difference was greatest in Alaska, Georgia, Florida, Delaware, and Michigan. It was smallest in New Mexico, Idaho, Kansas, and Alabama.

In the high first quarter, average wages ranged from \$366 in Michigan to \$175 in Mississippi. The range for the low third quarter was from \$458 in Alaska to \$165 in South Carolina. In the first quarter, 15 States showed averages of \$300 or more, but in the third quarter the number had fallen to seven. Only Michigan, Ohio, Alaska, and Connecticut maintained averages in excess of \$300 in all 4 quarters. In the first quarter, 3 States had average taxable wages below \$200, but in each of the other quarters there were 6 such States—Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Distribution by Size of Firm

A large majority of the 1.8 million employing organizations which reported payment of taxable wages in the third quarter of 1940 were firms with very few employees. About 1.5 million of these employers did not have as many as 10 employees

in the last pay-roll period of the third quarter (table 5). Approximately a million firms—more than half the total—had fewer than 4 employees. Only 31,781 firms—less than 2 percent of the total—employed 100 or more workers.

Although the average employer under old-age

Table 5.—Employing organizations¹ and taxable pay rolls, July–September, and employees in last pay period in September, by size of firm, 1940²

| Number of employees in employing organization ¹ | July–September | | Employees in last pay period of September | Percent of total | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | Employing organizations | Taxable pay rolls | | July–September | | Employees in last pay period of September |
| | | | | Employing organizations | Taxable pay rolls | |
| Total..... | 1,821,990 | \$7,856,775,778 | 27,541,263 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 0 ² | 26,781 | 14,043,237 | 0 | 1.5 | .2 | .0 |
| 1–9, total... | 1,484,128 | 948,148,235 | 4,305,382 | 81.5 | 12.1 | 15.6 |
| 1..... | 512,724 | 99,645,658 | 512,724 | 28.1 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| 2..... | 314,314 | 127,888,329 | 628,628 | 17.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| 3..... | 211,287 | 135,706,057 | 633,861 | 11.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| 4..... | 136,851 | 123,619,915 | 547,404 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| 5..... | 101,286 | 113,007,006 | 506,430 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| 6..... | 77,170 | 106,212,366 | 463,020 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| 7..... | 61,181 | 101,299,368 | 428,267 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 8..... | 38,787 | 74,127,274 | 310,296 | 2.1 | .9 | 1.1 |
| 9..... | 30,528 | 66,642,262 | 274,752 | 1.7 | .9 | 1.0 |
| 10–99, total... | 279,300 | 1,886,123,799 | 7,208,047 | 15.3 | 24.0 | 26.2 |
| 10–19..... | 149,072 | 508,184,307 | 2,000,668 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 7.3 |
| 20–29..... | 53,422 | 331,932,969 | 1,272,523 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| 30–39..... | 27,306 | 247,566,345 | 929,036 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| 40–49..... | 16,483 | 193,264,577 | 727,157 | .9 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| 50–59..... | 11,025 | 150,003,344 | 597,224 | .6 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| 60–69..... | 7,894 | 134,284,335 | 507,077 | .4 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 70–79..... | 5,903 | 116,804,706 | 438,213 | .3 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 80–89..... | 4,499 | 101,134,646 | 378,807 | .2 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 90–99..... | 3,696 | 93,948,570 | 348,342 | .2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 100–999, total... | 29,408 | 2,022,419,645 | 7,337,172 | 1.6 | 25.7 | 26.6 |
| 100–199..... | 16,520 | 607,132,080 | 2,283,326 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| 200–299..... | 5,582 | 365,568,827 | 1,351,024 | .3 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| 300–399..... | 2,730 | 255,962,700 | 940,008 | .1 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| 400–499..... | 1,588 | 197,361,216 | 706,475 | .1 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| 500–599..... | 1,018 | 157,946,975 | 557,107 | .1 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| 600–699..... | 751 | 139,811,649 | 485,149 | (³) | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 700–799..... | 485 | 104,412,251 | 363,266 | (³) | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| 800–899..... | 441 | 114,783,118 | 374,351 | (³) | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| 900–999..... | 293 | 79,440,829 | 276,466 | (³) | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 1,000–9,999, total... | 2,224 | 1,709,879,518 | 5,220,497 | .1 | 21.8 | 19.0 |
| 1,000–1,999..... | 1,346 | 575,093,324 | 1,839,920 | .1 | 7.4 | 6.6 |
| 2,000–2,999..... | 397 | 317,782,621 | 983,829 | (³) | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| 3,000–3,999..... | 185 | 212,909,895 | 640,077 | (³) | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| 4,000–4,999..... | 105 | 159,403,757 | 468,392 | (³) | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| 5,000–5,999..... | 77 | 141,596,660 | 421,155 | (³) | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| 6,000–6,999..... | 41 | 90,563,705 | 264,084 | (³) | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 7,000–7,999..... | 32 | 85,795,796 | 235,530 | (³) | 1.1 | .9 |
| 8,000–8,999..... | 22 | 65,297,141 | 188,005 | (³) | .8 | .7 |
| 9,000–9,999..... | 19 | 61,256,619 | 179,505 | (³) | .8 | .7 |
| 10,000 and over... | 149 | 1,276,161,344 | 3,470,165 | (³) | 16.2 | 12.6 |

¹ An employing organization includes all establishments reported on 1 employer return.

² The tabulation from which this table was compiled includes 86.8 percent of the estimated number of total employing organizations, 96.7 percent of the estimated amount of total taxable pay rolls, and 96.6 percent of the estimated total number of employees.

³ As determined by the number of workers reported in last pay period of September.

⁴ Returns show taxable pay rolls during the quarter but no workers in last pay period.

⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹³ This range excludes Alaska, in which the percentage increase of 104 was due to exceptional circumstances peculiar to that Territory.

¹⁴ These percentages are based on the quarterly data unadjusted for delinquent reporting. It is believed that complete returns would not alter materially the relative position of the States in this respect.

¹⁵ Connecticut, Delaware, Montana, Indiana, Oregon, Vermont, Hawaii, Maine, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. In Wisconsin and New Mexico, the second highest average wage occurred in both the second and fourth quarters.

and survivors insurance operates a small establishment, the typical employee works for a large employer. In the third quarter of 1940, almost a third of all last-pay-period employees were working for 2,373 employers with 1,000 or more employees. As many as one-eighth of the total number were employed by 149 organizations each of which had 10,000 or more employees. Firms with 100 or more employees accounted for more than one-half of all workers in covered employment. The small employers with fewer than 10 employees, on the other hand, accounted for less than one-sixth of the total workers, although these firms represented four-fifths of all employers. The figures, moreover, would show a heavier concentration of workers in the larger employing organizations if reporting reflected actual ownership of the concerns rather than legal taxpaying entities.

This concentration is even more marked with respect to taxable pay rolls. The 149 largest firms (10,000 or more employees), with 13 percent of all last-pay-period workers, paid 16 percent of all taxable wages in the third quarter of 1940. The 2,224 firms with 1,000-9,999 employees paid 22 percent of total wages, but had only 19 percent of all employees. At the other extreme, firms which had fewer than 10 employees paid 12 percent of all wages although they accounted for 16 percent of all last-pay-period employees.

The distribution of pay rolls as compared with that of employees suggests a higher wage level in the larger firms. Several observations must be made, however, in modification of such a conclusion. Most important, perhaps, is the indus-

trial distribution of the employers. It is probable that, on the average, the firms with smaller numbers of employees are in industries characterized by lower wage levels and less stable employment, as compared with the industries in which large establishments operate. There is also reason to believe that small firms employ a relatively high proportion of short-term or part-time employees, a situation which tends to depress the quarterly average wage. Moreover, in small unincorporated firms where the managerial function is performed entirely by a sole proprietor or by the members of a partnership, the manager's remuneration is often not taxable as wages. But in larger firms, which are usually incorporated, the active owners as well as the managerial staff are employees who receive salaries which constitute taxable wages. Thus the average wages for these larger firms tend to be higher partly because of this difference in the form of organization. For these reasons, the present data do not permit significant conclusions on differences in wage levels due solely to the size of the employing organization.

When compared with the corresponding data for 1938 and 1939, the 1940 quarterly tabulations of employment and pay rolls under old-age and survivors insurance give a striking picture of rapid improvement in the labor market. They verify, and are verified by, other statistical series in this field. As a substantial body of reliable data, they provide economists and statisticians with an additional tool in the measurement of economic trends.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE • DIVISIONS OF
OPERATING STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS AND ASSISTANCE ANALYSIS

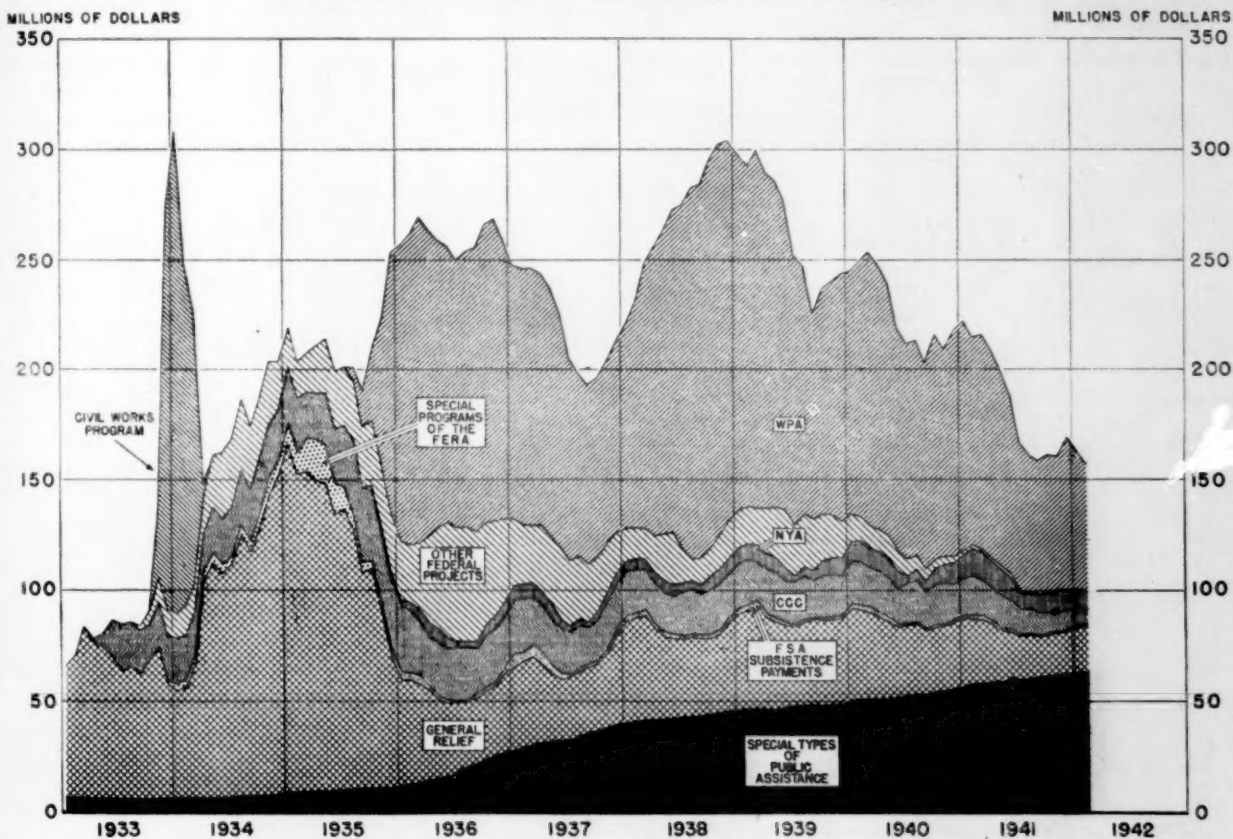
Public assistance and earnings under the several Federal work programs in the continental United States in February amounted to \$157 million, 3 percent less than the January total and 27 percent below expenditures for February 1941. Federal work programs accounted for 46 percent of the total expenditures for the month, the three special types of public assistance for 41 percent, general relief for 12 percent, and subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration for the remaining 1 percent.

It is estimated that 10.4 million persons in 4.1 million different households benefited from these payments. The number of persons employed on Federal work programs decreased from the past month by 62,000.

The total case load for general relief decreased from the previous month by 2.3 percent, the number of subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration increased by 9.5 percent, and each of the special types of public assistance increased less than 1 percent.

In comparing States with plans approved by the Social Security Board in February 1942 with February 1941, the number of persons receiving old-age assistance was larger in 41 States, the number receiving aid to the blind, in 27 States, and the number of families receiving aid to dependent children was larger in 24 States. On the other hand, the number of cases aided under the program of general relief was smaller in 45 States.

Chart 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Payments to recipients and earnings of persons employed in the continental United States, January 1933–February 1942¹



¹Includes estimate for FSA, CCC, and other Federal agency projects for February 1942.

Table 1.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Assistance and earnings in the continental United States, by month, February 1941–February 1942¹

| [In thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Year and month | Total ² | Assistance to recipients | | | | | Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs | | | | | Earnings on regular Federal construction projects ³ |
| | | Special types of public assistance | | | General relief | Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁴ | Civilian Conservation Corps ⁵ | National Youth Administration ⁶ | | Work Projects Administration ⁶ | Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ⁷ | |
| | | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | Aid to the blind | | | | Student work program | Out-of-school work program | | | |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | \$215, 115 | \$43, 001 | \$13, 191 | \$1, 871 | \$28, 883 | \$1, 680 | \$18, 152 | \$3, 165 | \$9, 224 | \$94, 099 | \$1, 849 | \$113, 790 |
| March..... | 216, 197 | 43, 461 | 12, 767 | 1, 870 | 28, 769 | 2, 049 | 16, 178 | 3, 283 | 8, 929 | 97, 429 | 1, 462 | 111, 136 |
| April..... | 208, 565 | 43, 884 | 12, 866 | 1, 885 | 26, 279 | 1, 667 | 15, 073 | 3, 352 | 8, 419 | 93, 692 | 1, 448 | 116, 152 |
| May..... | 198, 988 | 44, 118 | 12, 858 | 1, 896 | 23, 280 | 975 | 14, 765 | 3, 385 | 8, 129 | 88, 246 | 1, 336 | 106, 415 |
| June..... | 188, 052 | 45, 686 | 12, 803 | 1, 896 | 20, 581 | 1, 670 | 12, 902 | 2, 595 | 7, 992 | 80, 754 | 1, 173 | 110, 103 |
| July..... | 167, 063 | 45, 333 | 12, 570 | 1, 889 | 19, 828 | 308 | 11, 693 | 26 | 7, 164 | 67, 332 | 920 | 119, 282 |
| August..... | 161, 119 | 45, 693 | 12, 573 | 1, 905 | 19, 645 | 442 | 11, 430 | 1 | 7, 507 | 61, 136 | 787 | 129, 808 |
| September..... | 158, 648 | 46, 186 | 12, 562 | 1, 910 | 18, 546 | 318 | 10, 665 | 150 | 7, 384 | 60, 285 | 642 | 137, 119 |
| October..... | 161, 397 | 46, 858 | 12, 697 | 1, 949 | 18, 591 | 372 | 9, 616 | 1, 731 | 7, 115 | 61, 974 | ⁹ 494 | 156, 661 |
| November..... | 160, 403 | 47, 234 | 12, 843 | 1, 969 | 18, 438 | 509 | 9, 572 | 2, 364 | 7, 419 | 59, 732 | ⁹ 323 | 167, 074 |
| December..... | 169, 540 | ¹⁰ 47, 306 | ¹⁰ 13, 026 | ¹⁰ 1, 983 | 19, 474 | 748 | 8, 448 | 2, 290 | 6, 849 | 68, 936 | ⁹ 480 | 166, 800 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 162, 127 | 47, 925 | 13, 310 | 2, 022 | 20, 163 | 1, 404 | 7, 686 | 1, 842 | 5, 747 | 61, 775 | ⁹ 253 | 166, 029 |
| February..... | 157, 287 | 48, 508 | 13, 552 | 2, 010 | 19, 225 | 1, 663 | 7, 133 | 1, 675 | 5, 492 | 57, 794 | ⁹ 235 | 188, 426 |

¹ Partly estimated and subject to revision. For 1933 data, see the Bulletin, February 1941, p. 66; for January 1934–January 1941, see the Bulletin, February 1942, pp. 26–27. For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

² Data exclude earnings on regular Federal construction projects.

³ Data from the FSA.

⁴ Data from the CCC. Beginning with July 1941, earnings of persons enrolled estimated by the CCC by multiplying average monthly number of persons enrolled by average of \$67.20 for each month for enrollees other than Indians and \$60.50 for Indians.

⁵ Data from the NYA.

⁶ Data from the WPA.

⁷ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁸ Excluded from total: data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Beginning with October 1941, represents earnings on projects financed from PWA funds only. Data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under Emergency Relief Appropriation acts. (Latest available report showed total earnings of approximately \$100,000.)

¹⁰ Because of a change in reporting procedure in Arkansas, no payments or recipients were reported for December; payments made on Jan. 1 had been reported previously as chargeable to December.

Table 2.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by month, February 1941–February 1942¹

| Year and month | [In thousands] | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Estimated unduplicated total ² | | Recipients of assistance | | | | | Persons employed under Federal work programs | | | | |
| | Households | Persons in these households | Special types of public assistance | | | Cases receiving general relief | Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁴ | Civilian Conservation Corps ⁵ | National Youth Administration ⁶ | | Work Projects Administration ⁶ | Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds ⁷ |
| | | | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | Aid to the blind | | | | Student work program | Out-of-school work program | | |
| 1941 | | | | Families | Children | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 5, 458 | 15, 060 | 2, 082 | 383 | 924 | 73 | 1, 230 | 58 | 274 | 459 | 1, 851 | 13 |
| March..... | 5, 360 | 14, 667 | 2, 108 | 387 | 935 | 73 | 1, 210 | 68 | 244 | 471 | 1, 718 | 11 |
| April..... | 5, 153 | 13, 896 | 2, 127 | 391 | 942 | 74 | 1, 153 | 54 | 228 | 478 | 1, 575 | 11 |
| May..... | 4, 913 | 13, 048 | 2, 148 | 393 | 944 | 74 | 1, 038 | 36 | 223 | 462 | 1, 453 | 10 |
| June..... | 4, 691 | 12, 375 | 2, 167 | 391 | 942 | 74 | 924 | 40 | 195 | 357 | 1, 573 | 9 |
| July..... | 4, 145 | 10, 811 | 2, 181 | 388 | 935 | 74 | 876 | 14 | 175 | 5 | 1, 025 | 7 |
| August..... | 4, 040 | 10, 412 | 2, 195 | 386 | 931 | 74 | 859 | 18 | 171 | (⁹) | 1, 015 | 6 |
| September..... | 4, 000 | 10, 231 | 2, 205 | 384 | 926 | 75 | 817 | 11 | 159 | 34 | 1, 007 | 5 |
| October..... | 4, 094 | 10, 272 | 2, 214 | 385 | 928 | 76 | 796 | 13 | 144 | 73 | 1, 009 | 10 4 |
| November..... | 4, 136 | 10, 326 | 2, 224 | 385 | 928 | 77 | 782 | 16 | 143 | 341 | 1, 027 | 10 2 |
| December..... | 4, 125 | 10, 331 | 2, 209 | 384 | 924 | 76 | 798 | 26 | 126 | 333 | 1, 023 | 10 2 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 4, 147 | 10, 413 | 2, 240 | 396 | 953 | 78 | 836 | 42 | 115 | 306 | 995 | 10 2 |
| February..... | 4, 120 | 10, 368 | 2, 241 | 399 | 960 | 78 | 817 | 46 | 107 | 256 | 998 | 10 2 |

¹ Partly estimated and subject to revision. For 1933 data, see the Bulletin, February 1941, p. 66; for January 1934–January 1941, see the Bulletin, February 1942, pp. 28–29. For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50–52.

² Estimated by the Work Projects Administration and the Social Security Board. Excludes persons employed on regular Federal construction projects.

³ Data from the FSA.

⁴ Data from the CCC.

⁵ Data from the NYA. Beginning with July 1941, number employed on out-of-school work program based on an average of weekly employment counts during month.

⁶ Data from the WPA.

⁷ Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁸ Excluded from estimated unduplicated total: data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁹ Less than 500 persons.

¹⁰ Preliminary; represents employment on projects financed from PWA funds only. Data not available for other Federal agency projects financed under Emergency Relief Appropriation acts. (Latest available reports showed total employment of approximately 1,000.)

¹¹ Because of a change in reporting procedure in Arkansas, no payments or recipients were reported for December; payments made on Jan. 1 had been reported previously as chargeable to December.

¹² Preliminary.

Table 3.—Special types of public assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, by month, February 1941–February 1942¹

| Year and month | Number of recipients | | | | Amount of payments to recipients | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | | Aid to the blind | Total | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | Aid to the blind |
| | | Families | Children | | | | | |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | |
| February | 2,084,874 | 371,040 | 898,619 | 49,248 | \$57,153,447 | \$43,068,075 | \$12,928,408 | \$1,156,964 |
| March | 2,110,971 | 375,608 | 909,825 | 49,370 | 57,186,736 | 43,528,447 | 12,496,432 | 1,161,797 |
| April | 2,130,645 | 379,650 | 916,798 | 49,549 | 57,713,691 | 43,951,948 | 12,595,815 | 1,165,928 |
| May | 2,151,518 | 380,831 | 918,595 | 49,700 | 57,944,086 | 44,186,359 | 12,582,640 | 1,175,087 |
| June | 2,170,489 | 379,605 | 916,789 | 49,817 | 59,466,477 | 45,754,779 | 12,532,362 | 1,179,336 |
| July | 2,184,792 | 376,148 | 909,567 | 49,878 | 58,871,288 | 45,403,047 | 12,297,714 | 1,170,527 |
| August | 2,198,037 | 374,403 | 905,543 | 50,208 | 59,243,460 | 45,761,626 | 12,297,580 | 1,184,254 |
| September | 2,207,969 | 372,267 | 900,962 | 50,421 | 59,742,123 | 46,255,607 | 12,292,786 | 1,193,730 |
| October | 2,217,082 | 380,742 | 919,395 | 51,783 | 60,761,210 | 46,927,289 | 12,602,746 | 1,231,175 |
| November | 2,227,248 | 381,128 | 919,818 | 52,191 | 61,309,910 | 47,302,808 | 12,759,790 | 1,247,312 |
| December ¹ | 2,212,157 | 380,943 | 918,942 | 51,462 | 61,611,444 | 47,375,030 | 12,983,664 | 1,252,750 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2,243,158 | 393,109 | 947,970 | 53,094 | 62,544,104 | 47,994,615 | 13,271,190 | 1,278,299 |
| February | 2,244,365 | 396,417 | 954,863 | 53,454 | 63,382,095 | 48,578,185 | 13,511,395 | 1,292,515 |

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.
² Because of a change in reporting procedure in Arkansas, no payments were reported for December; payments made on Jan. 1 had been reported

previously as chargeable to December. This correction represents a change in reporting procedure for this State.

Chart 2.—Special types of public assistance and general relief: Index of payments to recipients in the continental United States, January 1933–February 1942

[Average month 1936=100]

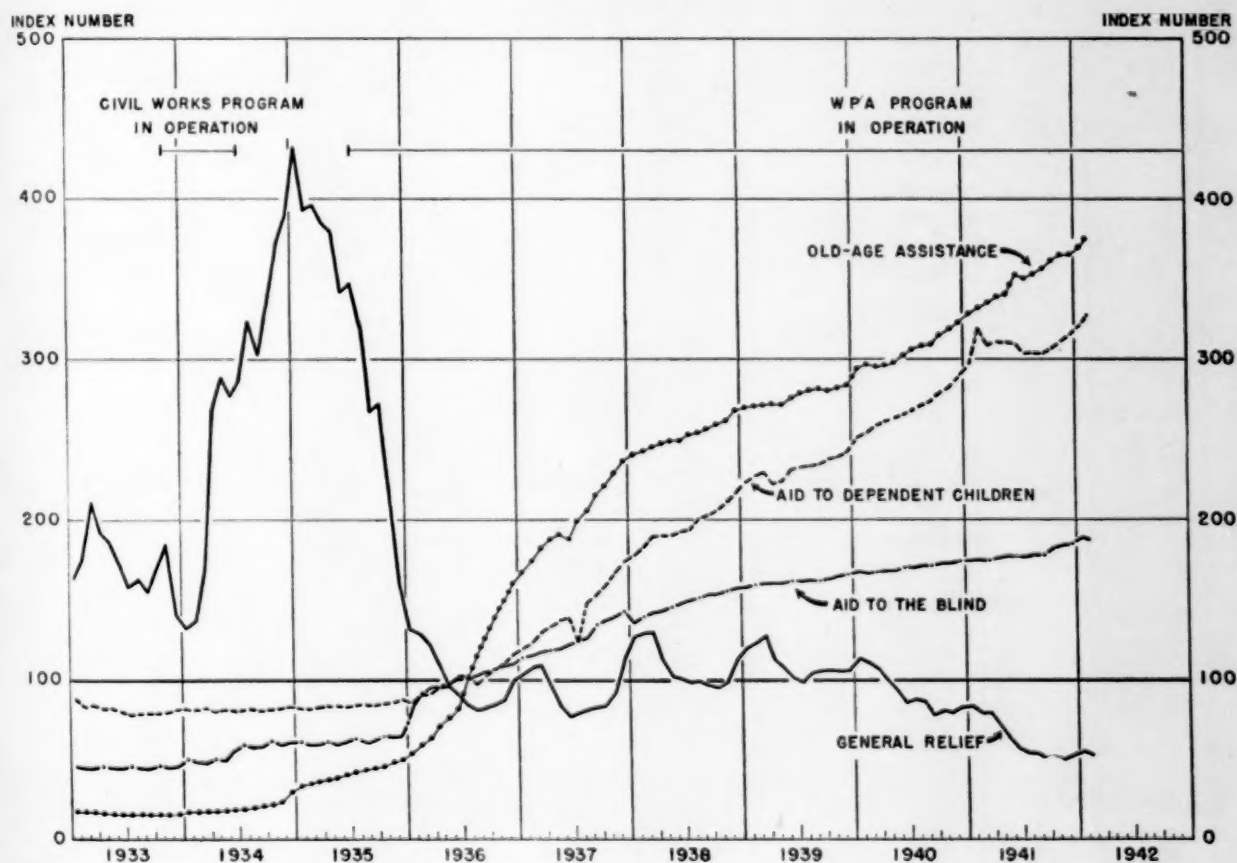


Table 4.—Food stamp plan: Number of areas included and participants, and value of surplus-food stamps issued in the continental United States, by month, February 1941–February 1942¹

| Year and month | Number of areas included ² | Number of participants ³ | | Value of surplus-food stamps issued |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| | | Cases | Persons | |
| 1941 | | | | |
| February..... | 265 | 986,363 | 3,108,600 | \$7,201,683 |
| March..... | 288 | 1,152,990 | 3,703,100 | 8,934,051 |
| April..... | 307 | 1,226,768 | 3,830,900 | 9,547,251 |
| May..... | 346 | 1,230,000 | 3,968,900 | 9,902,603 |
| June..... | 363 | 1,213,111 | 3,925,000 | 9,950,959 |
| July..... | 374 | 1,184,490 | 3,821,600 | 9,998,088 |
| August..... | 388 | 1,152,431 | 3,706,800 | 9,782,709 |
| September..... | 389 | 1,122,628 | 3,598,200 | 9,645,306 |
| October..... | 390 | 1,083,306 | 3,447,700 | 9,078,800 |
| November..... | 390 | 1,061,094 | 3,331,300 | 8,803,766 |
| December..... | 398 | 1,044,201 | 3,439,400 | 9,395,102 |
| 1942 | | | | |
| January..... | 399 | 1,095,636 | 3,528,100 | 9,428,392 |
| February ⁴ | 1,307 | 1,114,746 | 3,585,000 | 9,590,711 |

¹ Data exclude persons receiving commodities under direct distribution program of the Surplus Marketing Administration and value of such commodities.

² Through January 1942, an area represents a city, county, or group of counties; beginning with February 1942, represents a county or a city.

³ Includes recipients of 3 special types of public assistance and of subsistence payments from the FSA; recipients of, and those eligible for, general relief; persons certified as in need of relief and employed on or awaiting assignments to projects financed by the WPA. Includes for 1 area (Shawnee, Okla.) some low-income families having weekly income of less than \$19.50 who have been eligible to participate since October 1939.

⁴ Preliminary.

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Surplus Marketing Administration.

Chart 3.—Special types of public assistance and general relief: Payments to recipients in the continental United States, January 1936–February 1942

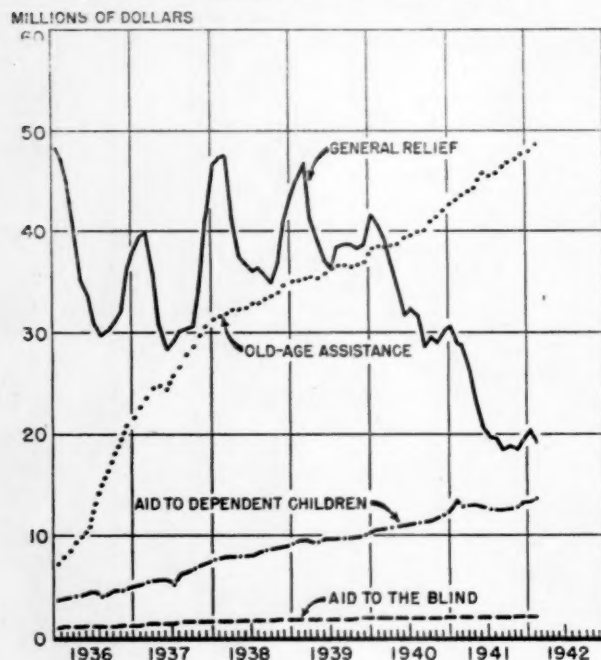


Table 5.—General relief: Cases and payments to cases in the continental United States, by State, February 1942¹

| State | Number of cases receiving relief | Amount of payments to cases | Average payment per case | Percentage change from— | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | January 1942 in— | | February 1941 in— | |
| | | | | Number of cases | Amount of payments | Number of cases | Amount of payments |
| Total ² | 817,000 | \$10,225,000 | \$23.53 | -2.3 | -4.7 | -33.6 | -33.4 |
| Ala..... | 2,271 | 20,045 | 8.83 | +1.1 | +8.8 | -3.6 | -4.8 |
| Ariz..... | 2,821 | 54,373 | 19.27 | -2.5 | -8.8 | -8.4 | +13.4 |
| Ark..... | 3,924 | 23,957 | 6.11 | -1.4 | -1.6 | -10.7 | -4.6 |
| Calif..... | 31,647 | 690,068 | 21.81 | -2.0 | -3.6 | -62.3 | -70.9 |
| Colo. ³ | 13,382 | 261,522 | 19.54 | +5.5 | +6.9 | -11.9 | +33.0 |
| Conn..... | 7,158 | 206,865 | 28.90 | -3.0 | -7.1 | -44.6 | -40.7 |
| Del..... | 740 | 15,830 | 21.39 | -3.5 | -5.1 | -31.9 | -32.0 |
| D. C..... | 1,977 | 49,602 | 25.09 | -3.1 | -2.7 | -8.3 | -7.5 |
| Fla..... | 8,117 | 58,480 | 7.20 | +3.7 | -2.1 | +1.8 | +1.9 |
| Ga..... | 6,085 | 44,022 | 7.23 | -9.9 | +9.9 | -6.0 | +4.3 |
| Idaho ⁴ | 1,304 | 18,843 | 14.45 | -1.4 | -9.9 | -44.2 | -47.5 |
| Ill..... | 99,051 | 2,378,359 | 24.01 | -1.7 | -3.2 | -32.7 | -30.3 |
| Ind. ⁵ | 25,961 | 401,202 | 15.45 | -6.2 | -8.8 | -39.9 | -35.4 |
| Iowa..... | 19,308 | 328,769 | 17.03 | -2.7 | -4.0 | -28.6 | -24.3 |
| Kans..... | 11,471 | 207,618 | 18.10 | -7.4 | -5.9 | -29.6 | -18.6 |
| Ky..... | 4,800 | 51,000 | 10.63 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.1 |
| La..... | 11,904 | 193,601 | 16.26 | +4.4 | +9.9 | (⁶) | +2.5 |
| Maine..... | 5,629 | 132,121 | 23.47 | -6.7 | -9.1 | -41.2 | -34.0 |
| Md..... | 7,080 | 160,848 | 22.72 | -8.1 | -1.4 | -18.3 | -16.4 |
| Mass..... | 35,560 | 925,191 | 26.02 | -3.6 | -10.1 | -28.7 | -28.4 |
| Mich..... | 37,823 | 884,184 | 23.38 | -1.1 | -4.5 | -24.8 | -19.6 |
| Minn..... | 23,542 | 561,486 | 23.85 | -2.3 | -3.0 | -30.2 | -29.1 |
| Miss..... | 680 | 2,764 | 4.06 | -2.9 | +1.8 | -25.8 | +2.9 |
| Mo..... | 16,362 | 258,871 | 15.82 | -1.3 | +1.7 | -33.7 | -26.3 |
| Mont..... | 3,116 | 51,914 | 16.66 | -7.5 | -6.0 | -24.7 | -19.3 |
| Nebr..... | 6,945 | 86,316 | 12.43 | -3.0 | -5.5 | -30.9 | -28.5 |
| Nev..... | 485 | 6,944 | 14.32 | +4.8 | +1.1 | -3.4 | -9.8 |
| N. H..... | 3,800 | 92,000 | 24.21 | -3.2 | -4.7 | -36.4 | -34.4 |
| N. J. ⁷ | 23,730 | 583,628 | 24.59 | -3.2 | -4.7 | -36.4 | -34.4 |
| N. Mex. ⁸ | 1,323 | 13,750 | 10.39 | +2.5 | +4.4 | -28.0 | -12.7 |
| N. Y..... | 173,285 | 6,583,351 | 37.99 | -2.5 | -3.2 | -26.7 | -26.2 |
| N. C..... | 4,655 | 32,614 | 7.01 | -3.5 | -3.9 | -17.5 | -10.3 |
| N. Dak..... | 3,233 | 48,679 | 15.06 | -8.7 | -13.7 | -13.5 | -4.1 |
| Ohio..... | 48,752 | 918,857 | 20.08 | -1.5 | -3.3 | -39.9 | -33.5 |
| Okla. ⁹ | 9,682 | 49,054 | (⁹) | (⁹) | -7.9 | (⁹) | -11.8 |
| Oreg..... | 8,911 | 114,793 | 12.88 | -6.0 | -5.7 | -33.5 | -18.7 |
| Pa..... | 79,868 | 1,440,186 | 18.03 | -3.2 | -11.9 | -47.6 | -57.7 |
| R. I. ¹⁰ | 3,574 | 149,949 | 41.96 | -4.4 | -19.5 | (¹¹) | -8.6 |
| S. C..... | 2,389 | 20,229 | 8.47 | -4.4 | +1.8 | +11.5 | +15.3 |
| S. Dak..... | 3,969 | 59,407 | 14.97 | +12.2 | +7.4 | -22.6 | -17.2 |
| Tenn..... | 2,700 | 16,000 | 5.93 | -1.7 | -4.5 | -20.9 | -13.0 |
| Tex..... | 8,882 | 80,489 | 9.06 | -6.2 | -11.5 | -20.0 | -4.0 |
| Utah..... | 4,229 | 113,261 | 26.78 | -2.7 | -4.3 | -33.1 | -29.6 |
| Vt..... | 1,584 | 27,659 | 17.46 | -2.7 | -4.3 | -33.1 | -29.6 |
| Va..... | 5,240 | 56,024 | 10.69 | +1.2 | +4.1 | -13.7 | -4.9 |
| Wash..... | 8,425 | 182,383 | 21.65 | -6.2 | -6.6 | -47.2 | -28.2 |
| W. Va..... | 15,982 | 182,297 | 11.41 | +4.7 | +6.2 | +31.7 | +68.3 |
| Wis..... | 22,945 | 534,244 | 23.28 | -2.7 | -8.0 | -38.8 | -29.3 |
| Wyo..... | 1,147 | 19,836 | 17.29 | +1.1 | +4.6 | -23.6 | -16.3 |

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only and total payments for these services in 3 States have been excluded, an estimated number of cases aided and total payments to these cases aided by local officials in Rhode Island have been included, and data on cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

³ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁴ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents approximately 70 percent of total expenditures.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁸ Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

⁹ Represents 3,531 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 5,851 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large; average per case and percentage change in number of cases cannot be computed.

¹⁰ State unemployment relief program only. It is estimated that, in addition, 1,100 cases received \$19,000 from local officials.

¹¹ Comparable data not available.

Table 6.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1942¹

| State | Number of recipients | Amount of payments to recipients | Average payment per recipient | Percentage change from— | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | January 1942 in— | | February 1941 in— | |
| | | | | Number of recipients | Amount of payments | Number of recipients | Amount of payments |
| Total ² | 2,244,365 | \$48,578,185 | \$21.64 | +0.1 | +1.2 | +7.6 | +12.8 |
| Ala. | 20,765 | 188,401 | 9.07 | (³) | +1.1 | +2.5 | +1.5 |
| Alaska | 1,579 | 46,229 | 29.28 | +6 | +9 | +1.0 | +4.3 |
| Ark. | 9,339 | 320,562 | 34.33 | +5 | +7 | +8.7 | +33.1 |
| Calif. | 24,949 | 208,049 | 8.34 | -4 | -3 | -2.1 | +4.7 |
| Calif. ⁴ | 188,590 | 5,783,428 | 34.47 | +1 | (⁵) | +3.9 | +1 |
| Colo. | 42,968 | 1,756,821 | 40.89 | (⁶) | +24.3 | +2.7 | +3.2 |
| Conn. | 17,744 | 517,426 | 29.16 | -6 | -1 | +1.5 | +16.4 |
| Del. | 2,412 | 30,338 | 12.58 | -1.4 | -5 | -1.6 | +8.3 |
| D. C. | 3,587 | 94,151 | 26.25 | -1 | +2 | +4.1 | +7.0 |
| Fla. | 39,403 | 551,237 | 13.99 | +7 | +1.3 | +4.7 | +15.4 |
| Ga. | 60,601 | 526,396 | 8.69 | +2.7 | +3.5 | +44.3 | +50.8 |
| Hawaii | 1,788 | 24,168 | 13.52 | -1.1 | +1.3 | -6 | +5.8 |
| Idaho | 9,802 | 225,399 | 22.99 | +2 | +5 | +7.0 | +9.3 |
| Ill. | 149,766 | 3,785,019 | 25.27 | +2 | +1.4 | +4.4 | +18.0 |
| Ind. | 70,148 | 1,327,261 | 18.92 | +2 | +1.0 | +4.5 | +8.4 |
| Iowa | 56,838 | 1,205,472 | 21.21 | -3 | (⁷) | +6 | +2.6 |
| Kans. | 30,972 | 723,369 | 23.36 | +4 | +1.7 | +10.0 | +26.7 |
| Ky. | 59,693 | 562,009 | 9.41 | -3 | +5 | +10.5 | +16.4 |
| La. | 35,620 | 473,442 | 13.29 | -1 | +2 | +1.9 | +3.8 |
| Maine | 15,359 | 323,909 | 21.09 | +8 | +1.0 | +19.0 | +20.7 |
| Md. | 17,178 | 320,589 | 18.66 | -5 | -1 | -5.1 | -6 |
| Mass. | 87,585 | 2,610,456 | 29.80 | -4 | +1 | +9 | +3.2 |
| Mich. | 93,295 | 1,706,021 | 18.29 | -1 | +6 | +17.0 | +26.9 |
| Minn. | 63,570 | 1,402,461 | 22.06 | (⁸) | +2 | +1.2 | +5.3 |
| Miss. | 27,726 | 240,894 | 9.01 | -2 | +2 | +7.9 | +12.5 |
| Mo. | 116,884 | 1,535,807 | 13.14 | -4 | +1 | +7.0 | -21.3 |
| Mont. | 12,508 | 271,197 | 21.68 | -1 | +5 | +2.0 | +12.1 |
| Nebr. | 29,812 | 598,995 | 20.09 | +2 | +3 | +4.4 | +8.2 |
| Nev. | 2,247 | 67,527 | 30.05 | -1.1 | -5 | -2.3 | +10.5 |
| N. H. | 7,274 | 162,995 | 22.41 | +1 | +4 | +7.9 | +12.6 |
| N. J. | 30,589 | 685,760 | 22.42 | -4 | +2 | -2.1 | +3.5 |
| N. Mex. | 5,050 | 80,778 | 16.00 | -1 | -1 | +2.6 | -0.3 |
| N. Y. | 121,396 | 3,244,886 | 26.73 | -2 | -1 | (⁹) | +7.2 |
| N. C. | 39,028 | 401,108 | 10.28 | (¹⁰) | +3 | +5.7 | +7.1 |
| N. Dak. | 9,509 | 173,193 | 18.21 | +3 | +8 | +5.2 | +13.5 |
| Ohio | 139,577 | 3,313,335 | 23.74 | (¹¹) | +1 | +3.3 | +6.4 |
| Okl. | 77,752 | 1,477,398 | 19.00 | -1 | +5 | +3.1 | +9.6 |
| Oreg. | 21,928 | 492,118 | 22.44 | +3 | +7 | +9.9 | +15.3 |
| Pa. | 100,686 | 2,296,379 | 22.81 | -8 | +2 | +3 | +4.3 |
| R. I. | 7,414 | 165,701 | 22.35 | +4 | +1.7 | +7.0 | +19.1 |
| S. C. | 20,059 | 210,582 | 10.50 | +6 | +2.5 | +16.9 | +57.0 |
| S. Dak. | 14,898 | 283,409 | 19.02 | -2 | (¹²) | -1 | -1.2 |
| Tenn. | 36,505 | 392,471 | 10.75 | -3.6 | -7 | -9.2 | -3.5 |
| Tex. | 165,123 | 3,187,637 | 19.30 | +1.3 | +1.7 | +35.6 | +93.3 |
| Utah | 14,746 | 397,777 | 26.98 | -1 | +1 | +7.1 | +9.3 |
| Vt. | 5,502 | 95,410 | 17.34 | -2 | +3 | -5.6 | -1.0 |
| Va. | 20,167 | 207,495 | 10.29 | -2 | +9 | +1.6 | +5.2 |
| Wash. | 63,632 | 2,118,727 | 33.30 | +2 | +4 | +56.4 | +127.8 |
| W. Va. | 22,783 | 395,855 | 17.38 | +1.6 | +2.2 | +22.7 | +50.8 |
| Wis. | 54,441 | 1,271,655 | 23.36 | -1 | +3 | +1.6 | +4.8 |
| Wyo. | 3,578 | 87,513 | 24.46 | +2 | +8 | +3.1 | +5.1 |

Table 7.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1942¹

| State | Number of recipients | Amount of payments to recipients | Average payment per recipient | Percentage change from— | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | January 1942 in— | | February 1941 in— | |
| | | | | Number of recipients | Amount of payments | Number of recipients | Amount of payments |
| Total | 77,993 | \$2,011,127 | \$25.79 | +0.3 | -0.6 | +6.1 | +7.4 |
| Total, 44 States ² | 53,454 | 1,292,515 | 24.18 | +7 | +1.1 | +8.5 | +11.7 |
| Ala. | 628 | 5,082 | 9.05 | -1.1 | -7 | +2.4 | +3.1 |
| Ark. | 400 | 13,217 | 33.04 | -1.2 | -1.1 | +4.2 | +25.4 |
| Calif. | 1,152 | 11,121 | 9.65 | -1 | -1 | +3.6 | +7.9 |
| Calif. ³ | 7,294 | 341,478 | 46.82 | +4 | +5 | +1 | -2.5 |
| Colo. | 639 | 20,948 | 32.78 | +6 | +1.1 | +5.4 | +24.4 |
| Conn. | 207 | 6,207 | 29.99 | -3.7 | -4.4 | -4.2 | +16.0 |
| D. C. | 261 | 8,081 | 30.96 | +8 | +9 | +17.0 | +28.4 |
| Fla. | 2,721 | 40,492 | 14.88 | +1.2 | +2.1 | +10.3 | +22.2 |
| Ga. | 1,880 | 21,366 | 11.36 | +2.0 | +2.8 | +35.2 | +43.3 |
| Hawaii | 76 | 1,198 | 15.76 | (⁴) | (⁵) | (⁶) | (⁷) |
| Idaho | 281 | 6,570 | 23.38 | -7 | +5 | +7 | +4.9 |
| Ill. | 7,644 | \$18,049 | \$8.80 | -1.1 | -11.6 | -1.9 | -4.8 |
| Ind. | 2,356 | 50,382 | 21.38 | -1 | (⁸) | -2.0 | +1.9 |
| Iowa | 1,647 | 40,569 | 26.22 | -2 | +2.3 | +2.0 | +11.9 |
| Kans. | 1,345 | 32,711 | 24.32 | -8 | -2 | -3.5 | +9.4 |
| La. | 1,311 | 22,275 | 16.99 | +1.2 | +1.4 | +10.6 | +12.4 |
| Maine | 1,078 | 24,540 | 22.76 | -3 | -4 | -2.4 | -1.6 |
| Md. | 638 | 14,272 | 22.37 | -6 | -6 | -6.0 | -2.9 |
| Mass. | 1,154 | 27,814 | 24.10 | +2 | +7 | -3 | +2.0 |
| Mich. | 1,383 | 34,863 | 25.21 | +7 | +1.3 | +20.3 | +25.5 |
| Minn. | 1,011 | 27,328 | 27.03 | +3 | +4 | +4.3 | +6.7 |
| Miss. | 1,257 | 12,924 | 10.28 | +1.5 | +2.2 | +27.7 | +55.6 |
| Mo. | \$3,040 | \$60,800 | | | | | |
| Mont. | 303 | 7,211 | 23.80 | +5.2 | +7.2 | +32.9 | +47.8 |
| Nebr. | 742 | 15,673 | 21.12 | (⁹) | (¹⁰) | (¹¹) | +7.6 |
| Nev. | 27 | 880 | 36.30 | (¹²) | (¹³) | (¹⁴) | (¹⁵) |
| N. H. | 336 | 7,827 | 23.29 | -3 | +2 | +4.7 | +5.6 |
| N. J. | 732 | 17,658 | 24.12 | -5 | -3 | -2.4 | -1.8 |
| N. Mex. | 229 | 4,210 | 18.38 | -9 | -5 | +1.8 | -1.8 |
| N. Y. | 2,816 | 77,880 | 27.66 | +4 | +6 | -1.8 | +6.9 |
| N. C. | 2,204 | 33,163 | 15.05 | +1.2 | +1.5 | +16.4 | +17.1 |
| N. Dak. | 139 | 3,085 | 22.19 | +1.5 | +8 | -39.3 | -37.6 |
| Ohio | 3,993 | 82,083 | 20.56 | -2 | +4 | -1.3 | +2.0 |
| Okl. | 2,184 | 46,303 | 21.20 | -5 | +2.1 | +6 | +34.9 |
| Oreg. | 474 | 12,717 | 26.83 | -2 | +7 | +3.7 | +11.4 |
| Pa. | 15,928 | 418,683 | 30.06 | (¹⁶) | +7 | +4.0 | +4.4 |
| R. I. | 99 | 2,163 | 21.85 | (¹⁷) | (¹⁸) | (¹⁹) | (²⁰) |
| S. C. | 810 | 8,640 | 10.67 | +5 | +1.8 | +6.9 | +8.4 |
| S. Dak. | 250 | 3,758 | 15.03 | +4 | (²¹) | -5.7 | -17.6 |
| Tenn. | 1,568 | 19,075 | 12.17 | -1.8 | +2.8 | -5.0 | +3.7 |
| Tex. | 2,445 | 56,268 | 23.01 | +12.2 | +11.5 | (²²) | (²³) |
| Utah | 178 | 4,802 | 26.98 | +6 | +1.1 | -4.8 | +1.0 |
| Vt. | 162 | 3,584 | 22.12 | -6 | -7 | +11.7 | +14.7 |
| Va. | 1,075 | 13,867 | 12.90 | (²⁴) | +1.7 | +3.8 | +6.2 |
| Wash. | 1,040 | 36,931 | 35.51 | +2 | +3 | -8 | +13.3 |
| W. Va. | 986 | 21,587 | 21.89 | +8 | +7 | +17.2 | +44.0 |
| Wis. | 1,932 | 46,400 | 24.02 | -1.0 | -7 | -4.1 | -1.6 |
| Wyo. | 138 | 3,592 | 26.03 | +7 | +2 | -4.2 | -8.6 |

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52.

² All 51 States have plans approved by the Social Security Board.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Includes \$140,618 incurred for payments to 3,437 recipients 60 but under 65 years of age.

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation. Delaware and Alaska do not have programs for aid to the blind, and information on status of program in Kentucky is not available.

² Total for States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

³ Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁴ Not computed; less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁶ Estimated.

⁷ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

⁸ No program for aid to the blind for February 1941.

⁹ No change.

Table 8.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, February 1942¹

| State | Number of recipients | | Amount of payments to recipients | Average payment per family | Percentage change from— | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Families | Children | | | January 1942 in— | | | February 1941 in— | | |
| | | | | | Number of recipients | | Amount of payments | Number of recipients | | Amount of payments |
| | | | | | Families | Children | | Families | Children | |
| Total..... | 400,264 | 963,821 | \$13,593,647 | \$33.96 | +0.8 | +0.7 | +1.8 | +4.2 | +3.8 | +2.7 |
| Total, 47 States ² | 396,417 | 954,863 | 13,511,395 | 34.08 | + .8 | + .7 | +1.8 | +6.8 | +6.3 | +4.5 |
| Alabama..... | 5,737 | 16,470 | 80,539 | 14.04 | -1.7 | -1.5 | - .1 | -2.6 | -3.5 | - .1 |
| Alaska..... | ³ 90 | ³ 210 | ³ 5,200 | | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 2,398 | 6,414 | 80,481 | 33.56 | -1.3 | -1.3 | -1.1 | -2.6 | -1.2 | + .5 |
| Arkansas..... | 6,277 | 16,152 | 90,569 | 14.43 | + .9 | + .7 | +1.2 | - .3 | + .9 | +4.9 |
| California..... | 14,674 | 35,092 | 748,647 | 51.02 | -1.3 | - .9 | +2.4 | -6.6 | -6.7 | + .8 |
| Colorado..... | 6,186 | 15,248 | 190,367 | 30.77 | + .9 | + .8 | +1.1 | -1.6 | -1.6 | - .9 |
| Connecticut..... | 1,213 | 3,180 | 55,536 | 45.78 | +8.8 | +6.7 | +10.3 | +10.3 | +2.8 | +1.6 |
| Delaware..... | 559 | 1,636 | 18,725 | 33.50 | -1.9 | -2.2 | -2.3 | -6.1 | -1.3 | -7.5 |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,117 | 3,253 | 41,005 | 36.71 | +3.0 | +3.3 | +3.6 | +19.0 | +14.6 | +15.4 |
| Florida ⁴ | 5,404 | 12,920 | 127,692 | 23.63 | -1.2 | - .6 | - .5 | +25.1 | +19.2 | +33.9 |
| Georgia..... | 4,591 | 11,248 | 102,047 | 22.23 | + .2 | + .4 | + .8 | -7.0 | -9.4 | -8.8 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,018 | 3,215 | 38,717 | 38.03 | -3.4 | -3.7 | -3.2 | -17.4 | -20.0 | -14.1 |
| Idaho..... | 3,100 | 7,898 | 97,169 | 31.34 | + .5 | + .8 | +1.3 | +3.8 | +5.6 | +4.2 |
| Illinois ⁵ | 21,971 | 49,471 | 703,942 | 32.04 | +14.0 | +14.0 | +14.7 | +194.8 | +200.0 | +318.1 |
| Indiana..... | 15,497 | 32,218 | 467,918 | 30.19 | - .4 | - .5 | -1.1 | -10.2 | -9.0 | -4.2 |
| Iowa..... | ⁶ 3,263 | ⁶ 7,285 | ⁶ 104,042 | 18.71 | - .5 | - .5 | - .5 | -8.8 | -9.7 | -4.8 |
| Kansas..... | 6,684 | 16,060 | 232,757 | 34.82 | +1 | +1 | +1.5 | +2.3 | +4.7 | +18.0 |
| Kentucky..... | ⁷ 3,880 | ⁷ 10,800 | ⁷ 15,800 | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 15,318 | 38,826 | 409,058 | 26.70 | - .3 | - .6 | (⁸) | + .3 | -4.5 | +1.1 |
| Maine..... | 1,784 | 4,866 | 72,473 | 40.62 | - .3 | - .2 | - .4 | +12.3 | +21.3 | +18.9 |
| Maryland..... | 5,921 | 16,377 | 193,753 | 32.72 | - .1 | + .1 | + .2 | -15.5 | -12.7 | -11.1 |
| Massachusetts..... | 12,446 | 30,447 | 728,968 | 58.57 | +1 | - .1 | + .4 | -2.4 | -3.6 | -2.8 |
| Michigan..... | 21,451 | 49,954 | 921,926 | 42.98 | - .3 | - .5 | - .2 | +6.2 | +3.3 | +12.1 |
| Minnesota..... | 9,279 | 22,072 | 323,327 | 34.85 | + .4 | + .5 | + .5 | - .7 | - .3 | - .1 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,644 | 6,809 | 53,434 | 20.21 | + .9 | + .7 | + .8 | (⁹) | (⁹) | (⁹) |
| Missouri..... | 14,207 | 32,518 | 329,941 | 23.22 | - .3 | - .5 | - .1 | +7.4 | +5.1 | -16.3 |
| Montana..... | 2,639 | 6,496 | 80,484 | 30.50 | + .7 | + .5 | +1.2 | +2.8 | +3.6 | +7.4 |
| Nebraska ¹⁰ | 5,737 | 12,837 | 180,977 | 31.55 | - .2 | - .3 | - .4 | - .6 | - .3 | - .6 |
| Nevada..... | ¹¹ 114 | ¹¹ 263 | ¹¹ 810 | ¹¹ 24.65 | (⁹) | -2.8 | + .6 | +6.5 | +5.5 | +8.1 |
| New Hampshire..... | 778 | 1,943 | 35,967 | 46.23 | +2.4 | +3.1 | +3.1 | +28.6 | +29.3 | +31.4 |
| New Jersey..... | 9,189 | 20,902 | 291,014 | 31.67 | -1.4 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -17.7 | -17.2 | -17.0 |
| New Mexico..... | 2,272 | 6,633 | 60,839 | 26.78 | - .3 | + .1 | - .2 | +8.5 | +11.3 | +10.2 |
| New York..... | 30,169 | 69,691 | 1,493,267 | 49.50 | + .4 | + .4 | +2.0 | -11.6 | -11.0 | -6.8 |
| North Carolina..... | 9,990 | 23,559 | 169,735 | 16.99 | + .3 | + .1 | + .1 | +2.4 | - .1 | +3.8 |
| North Dakota..... | 2,511 | 6,970 | 79,420 | 31.63 | + .4 | + .1 | + .4 | +2.3 | +2.5 | +4.0 |
| Ohio..... | 11,815 | 31,057 | 457,821 | 38.75 | - .9 | - .6 | -3.0 | +3.1 | - .1 | + .8 |
| Oklahoma..... | 19,757 | 45,469 | 403,217 | 20.41 | - .5 | - .5 | +1.6 | +2.6 | +3.3 | +42.1 |
| Oregon..... | 2,121 | 5,006 | 93,819 | 44.23 | + .9 | + .8 | +1.4 | +6.1 | +6.7 | +16.1 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 54,963 | 137,952 | 2,149,016 | 39.10 | -1.9 | -1.8 | +1.8 | -7.3 | -7.1 | -23.8 |
| Rhode Island..... | 1,273 | 3,558 | 61,150 | 48.04 | - .2 | - .7 | +1.7 | - .9 | -2.8 | + .4 |
| South Carolina..... | 3,966 | 11,597 | 65,108 | 16.42 | - .6 | - .9 | - .1 | +27.5 | +25.9 | +25.3 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,806 | 4,247 | 51,617 | 28.58 | + .7 | + .9 | +1.0 | +69.6 | +65.4 | +83.5 |
| Tennessee..... | 14,087 | 34,905 | 263,766 | 18.72 | + .3 | + .1 | + .4 | -2.1 | -3.8 | - .1 |
| Texas ¹² | 4,614 | 9,821 | 94,567 | 20.50 | +64.9 | +66.5 | +66.1 | (⁹) | (⁹) | (⁹) |
| Utah..... | 4,034 | 10,530 | 176,838 | 43.84 | - .8 | -1.2 | - .3 | +4.3 | +4.9 | +21.0 |
| Vermont..... | 730 | 1,955 | 24,009 | 32.89 | +1.0 | + .8 | +1.7 | +17.6 | +13.6 | +19.2 |
| Virginia..... | 4,928 | 14,293 | 100,556 | 20.41 | +1.5 | +1.1 | +2.8 | +20.8 | +16.9 | +22.1 |
| Washington..... | 5,209 | 12,561 | 215,612 | 41.39 | - .5 | - .6 | + .5 | +4.3 | +6.2 | +34.7 |
| West Virginia..... | 11,659 | 31,076 | 356,366 | 30.57 | +3.3 | +3.2 | +3.7 | +32.6 | +30.7 | +71.8 |
| Wisconsin..... | 11,919 | 27,444 | 471,389 | 39.55 | - .3 | - .2 | + .7 | -6.0 | -4.8 | -1.7 |
| Wyoming..... | 775 | 2,027 | 25,850 | 33.35 | - .5 | - .5 | - .5 | +5.6 | +11.0 | +9.5 |

¹ For definitions of terms, see the Bulletin, September 1941, pp. 50-52. Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

² Total for States with plans approved by the Social Security Board.

³ Estimated.

⁴ No approved plan for February 1941. Percentage change based on program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁵ Includes program administered under State law without Federal participation.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ No approved plan for February 1941. Percentage change not computed, since program administered under State law without Federal participation was not State-wide.

⁸ In addition, in 64 counties payments amounting to \$12,231 were made from local funds without State or Federal participation to 692 families in behalf of 1,623 children under the State mothers' pension law; some of these families also received aid under plan approved by the Social Security Board.

⁹ No change.

Table 9.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Assistance and earnings in the continental United States, by State, January 1942¹
[In thousands]

| State | Total | Assistance to recipients | | | | | Earnings of persons employed under Federal work programs | | | | | Earnings on regular Federal construction projects |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | | Special types of public assistance ¹ | | | General relief | Subsistence payments certified by the Farm Security Administration | Civilian Conservation Corps | National Youth Administration | | Work Projects Administration | Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds | |
| | | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | Aid to the blind | | | | Student work program | Out-of-school work program | | | |
| Total..... | \$162, 127 | \$47, 925 | \$13, 310 | \$2, 022 | \$20, 163 | \$1, 404 | \$7, 686 | \$1, 842 | \$5, 747 | \$61, 775 | \$253 | \$166, 029 |
| Alabama..... | 2, 262 | 188 | 81 | 6 | 20 | 128 | 305 | 40 | 159 | 1, 334 | 2 | 7, 225 |
| Arizona..... | 929 | 318 | 81 | 13 | 55 | 34 | 126 | 8 | 21 | 271 | | 648 |
| Arkansas..... | 1, 838 | 209 | 90 | 11 | 24 | 49 | 285 | 17 | 101 | 1, 063 | | 3, 784 |
| California..... | 11, 054 | 5, 783 | 731 | 340 | 716 | 123 | 168 | 94 | 174 | 2, 925 | | 22, 489 |
| Colorado..... | 2, 860 | 1, 413 | 188 | 21 | 245 | 10 | 73 | 24 | 56 | 819 | 11 | 580 |
| Connecticut..... | 1, 203 | 518 | 50 | 6 | 223 | (³) | 12 | 15 | 45 | 333 | | 2, 532 |
| Delaware..... | 167 | 31 | 19 | | 17 | (³) | 5 | 3 | 12 | 81 | | 491 |
| District of Columbia..... | 604 | 94 | 40 | 8 | 51 | | 29 | 12 | 21 | 338 | 13 | 4, 202 |
| Florida..... | 2, 407 | 544 | 128 | 40 | 60 | 15 | 148 | 17 | 98 | 1, 357 | | 2, 728 |
| Georgia..... | 2, 947 | 508 | 101 | 21 | 44 | 294 | 340 | 49 | 206 | 1, 383 | | 1, 784 |
| Idaho..... | 830 | 224 | 96 | 7 | 19 | 11 | 35 | 10 | 33 | 395 | | 238 |
| Illinois..... | 12, 023 | 3, 732 | 614 | 247 | 2, 456 | 4 | 254 | 123 | 332 | 4, 192 | 69 | 3, 616 |
| Indiana..... | 3, 876 | 1, 314 | 468 | 50 | 440 | 1 | 91 | 39 | 136 | 1, 337 | | 2, 708 |
| Iowa..... | 2, 765 | 1, 205 | 67 | 40 | 343 | 2 | 65 | 33 | 119 | 896 | | 675 |
| Kansas..... | 2, 326 | 711 | 229 | 33 | 221 | 5 | 91 | 30 | 102 | 905 | | 974 |
| Kentucky..... | 2, 552 | 559 | 175 | | 50 | 11 | 426 | 36 | 139 | 1, 316 | | 1, 296 |
| Louisiana..... | 2, 713 | 473 | 409 | 22 | 192 | 63 | 240 | 47 | 103 | 1, 164 | | 2, 127 |
| Maine..... | 868 | 321 | 73 | 25 | 145 | 2 | 24 | 10 | 74 | 195 | | 1, 697 |
| Maryland..... | 1, 134 | 321 | 193 | 14 | 163 | 1 | 51 | 17 | 63 | 311 | | 4, 413 |
| Massachusetts..... | 7, 479 | 2, 607 | 726 | 28 | 1, 029 | (³) | 71 | 61 | 201 | 2, 766 | | 7, 193 |
| Michigan..... | 6, 191 | 1, 695 | 924 | 34 | 926 | 13 | 206 | 65 | 211 | 2, 116 | | 1, 774 |
| Minnesota..... | 4, 615 | 1, 400 | 322 | 27 | 879 | 21 | 213 | 50 | 121 | 1, 882 | | 1, 591 |
| Mississippi..... | 1, 773 | 249 | 53 | 13 | 3 | 29 | 289 | 33 | 91 | 1, 013 | | 2, 196 |
| Missouri..... | 4, 715 | 1, 535 | 330 | 81 | 254 | 12 | 291 | 53 | 95 | 2, 063 | (³) | 3, 078 |
| Montana..... | 1, 085 | 270 | 80 | 7 | 55 | 12 | 71 | 12 | 27 | 552 | | 136 |
| Nebraska..... | 1, 884 | 597 | 182 | 16 | 91 | 7 | 66 | 25 | 67 | 821 | 13 | 214 |
| Nevada..... | 154 | 68 | 3 | 1 | 7 | (³) | 14 | 1 | 3 | 57 | | 258 |
| New Hampshire..... | 555 | 162 | 35 | 8 | 103 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 212 | | 2, 000 |
| New Jersey..... | 3, 877 | 684 | 296 | 18 | 612 | (³) | 73 | 32 | 96 | 2, 065 | 1 | 10, 339 |
| New Mexico..... | 843 | 81 | 61 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 144 | 8 | 38 | 476 | 15 | 172 |
| New York..... | 18, 711 | 3, 249 | 1, 465 | 77 | 6, 798 | 6 | 238 | 182 | 589 | 6, 136 | 2 | 7, 160 |
| North Carolina..... | 2, 390 | 400 | 169 | 33 | 34 | 28 | 272 | 50 | 177 | 1, 227 | (³) | 2, 624 |
| North Dakota..... | 834 | 172 | 79 | 3 | 66 | 2 | 85 | 15 | 49 | 372 | | 22 |
| Ohio..... | 8, 442 | 3, 308 | 472 | 82 | 950 | 3 | 227 | 99 | 243 | 3, 034 | 24 | 6, 608 |
| Oklahoma..... | 3, 827 | 1, 470 | 397 | 45 | 53 | 13 | 355 | 45 | 157 | 1, 291 | 1 | 1, 973 |
| Oregon..... | 1, 268 | 488 | 93 | 13 | 122 | 18 | 36 | 17 | 37 | 444 | | 5, 357 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 11, 257 | 2, 291 | 2, 110 | 416 | 1, 636 | 6 | 347 | 130 | 333 | 3, 987 | 1 | 10, 169 |
| Rhode Island..... | 730 | 163 | 60 | 2 | 186 | | 7 | 9 | 21 | 281 | | 1, 895 |
| South Carolina..... | 2, 228 | 206 | 65 | 8 | 20 | 332 | 191 | 27 | 96 | 1, 190 | 92 | 3, 468 |
| South Dakota..... | 969 | 283 | 51 | 4 | 55 | 9 | 113 | 19 | 39 | 436 | | 23 |
| Tennessee..... | 2, 302 | 395 | 263 | 19 | 15 | 7 | 322 | 34 | 152 | 1, 095 | | 4, 600 |
| Texas..... | 7, 443 | 3, 133 | 57 | 50 | 84 | 85 | 590 | 112 | 327 | 3, 005 | | 8, 330 |
| Utah..... | 1, 197 | 397 | 177 | 5 | 128 | 2 | 30 | 14 | 32 | 404 | 7 | 1, 627 |
| Vermont..... | 306 | 95 | 24 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 16 | 125 | | 21 |
| Virginia..... | 1, 381 | 206 | 98 | 14 | 54 | 2 | 247 | 37 | 130 | 594 | | 11, 212 |
| Washington..... | 3, 549 | 2, 111 | 215 | 37 | 195 | 14 | 59 | 23 | 89 | 806 | | 5, 541 |
| West Virginia..... | 2, 569 | 387 | 343 | 21 | 172 | 2 | 189 | 31 | 130 | 1, 294 | | 799 |
| Wisconsin..... | 4, 065 | 1, 268 | 468 | 47 | 580 | 18 | 140 | 46 | 153 | 1, 345 | | 778 |
| Wyoming..... | 277 | 87 | 26 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 16 | 102 | (³) | 78 |

¹ See footnotes to table 1.

² Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

³ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and burial in 3 States have been excluded and an estimated amount expended by local officials in Rhode Island has been included.

⁴ Includes total payments for medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial.

⁵ Less than \$500.

⁶ Data represent approximately 70 percent of total expenditures; exclude assistance in kind and, for a few counties, cash payments.

⁷ Estimated.

⁸ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁹ State unemployment relief program only; it is estimated that, in addition, \$22,000 was expended by local officials.

Table 10.—Public assistance and Federal work programs: Recipients of assistance and persons employed in the continental United States, by State, January 1942¹

| State | Recipients of assistance | | | | | Persons employed under Federal work programs | | | | | | | Persons employed on regular Federal construction projects |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| | Special types of public assistance ¹ | | | | Cases receiving general relief | Cases for which sub-sistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration | Civilian Conservation Corps | National Youth Administration | | Work Projects Administration | Other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds | | |
| | Old-age assistance | Aid to dependent children | | Aid to the blind | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Families | Children | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 2,239,781 | 395,823 | 953,466 | 77,648 | ² 836,000 | 42,485 | 115,029 | 305,830 | 233,489 | 995,402 | 1,923 | 964,778 | |
| Alabama..... | 20,768 | 5,839 | 16,727 | 635 | 2,269 | 1,983 | 4,537 | 7,028 | 7,108 | 23,323 | 20 | 52,044 | |
| Arizona..... | 9,295 | 2,429 | 6,498 | 405 | 2,893 | 1,866 | 1,997 | 1,256 | 949 | 3,836 | ..... | 5,241 | |
| Arkansas..... | 25,037 | 6,222 | 16,036 | 1,153 | 3,978 | 1,472 | 4,237 | 3,816 | 5,311 | 21,382 | ..... | 28,544 | |
| California..... | 158,478 | 14,864 | 35,403 | 7,268 | 32,295 | 5,545 | 2,518 | 13,470 | 6,969 | 38,975 | ..... | 102,782 | |
| Colorado..... | 42,951 | 6,130 | 15,129 | 635 | ³ 12,689 | 321 | 1,104 | 3,914 | 2,400 | 11,378 | 67 | 3,400 | |
| Connecticut..... | 17,856 | 1,115 | 2,979 | 215 | 7,376 | ..... | 174 | 2,234 | 2,133 | 3,939 | ..... | 13,613 | |
| Delaware..... | 2,446 | 570 | 1,672 | ..... | 767 | 3 | 73 | 410 | 577 | 1,202 | ..... | 4,130 | |
| District of Columbia..... | 3,589 | 1,084 | 3,150 | 259 | 2,040 | ..... | 429 | 1,202 | 843 | 4,273 | 80 | 21,083 | |
| Florida..... | 39,115 | 5,468 | 12,992 | 2,688 | 7,825 | 226 | 2,206 | 3,269 | 4,390 | 21,506 | ..... | 19,995 | |
| Georgia..... | 59,034 | 4,581 | 11,200 | 1,843 | 6,142 | 6,097 | 5,063 | 9,648 | 9,308 | 23,810 | ..... | 16,133 | |
| Idaho..... | 9,783 | 3,084 | 7,835 | 283 | ⁴ 1,322 | 250 | 531 | 1,665 | 1,334 | 6,068 | ..... | 1,317 | |
| Illinois..... | 149,510 | 19,278 | 43,393 | 7,631 | 100,747 | 224 | 3,778 | 18,913 | 11,304 | 64,774 | 611 | 18,910 | |
| Indiana..... | 69,986 | 15,562 | 32,384 | 2,358 | ⁵ 27,671 | 31 | 1,359 | 7,711 | 5,635 | 22,692 | ..... | 15,439 | |
| Iowa..... | 56,990 | 3,874 | 7,385 | 1,530 | 19,845 | 64 | 970 | 5,267 | 5,472 | 14,817 | ..... | 10,157 | |
| Kansas..... | 30,838 | 6,680 | 16,050 | 1,356 | 12,390 | 178 | 1,357 | 5,234 | 4,310 | 15,878 | ..... | 7,611 | |
| Kentucky..... | 59,868 | ⁶ 380 | ⁷ 1,240 | ..... | ⁸ 4,700 | 133 | 6,345 | 7,219 | 6,159 | 24,787 | ..... | 8,687 | |
| Louisiana..... | 35,646 | 15,359 | 39,066 | 1,295 | 11,854 | 1,528 | 3,576 | 7,048 | 4,842 | 22,137 | ..... | 16,766 | |
| Maine..... | 15,235 | 1,789 | 4,878 | 1,081 | 6,033 | 44 | 358 | 1,603 | 2,522 | 3,054 | ..... | 8,656 | |
| Maryland..... | 17,265 | 5,925 | 16,360 | 642 | 7,139 | 26 | 753 | 2,518 | 2,203 | 4,795 | ..... | 22,809 | |
| Massachusetts..... | 87,912 | 12,436 | 30,479 | 1,152 | 36,905 | 3 | 1,063 | 8,174 | 7,248 | 35,915 | ..... | 35,539 | |
| Michigan..... | 93,423 | 21,513 | 50,208 | 1,374 | 38,235 | 255 | 3,059 | 9,898 | 6,942 | 32,899 | ..... | 11,282 | |
| Minnesota..... | 63,596 | 9,239 | 21,968 | 1,008 | 24,087 | 484 | 3,201 | 8,132 | 5,108 | 28,426 | ..... | 10,148 | |
| Mississippi..... | 27,780 | 2,621 | 6,764 | 1,239 | 700 | 649 | 4,313 | 6,486 | 4,701 | 20,130 | ..... | 16,207 | |
| Missouri..... | 117,308 | 14,255 | 32,690 | ⁹ 3,040 | 16,578 | 415 | 4,326 | 8,351 | 4,152 | 34,642 | 8 | 22,616 | |
| Montana..... | 12,520 | 2,620 | 6,465 | 288 | 3,368 | 421 | 1,120 | 2,038 | 1,173 | 7,067 | ..... | 823 | |
| Nebraska..... | 29,759 | 5,747 | 12,871 | 747 | 7,163 | 260 | 996 | 4,084 | 2,875 | 14,022 | 106 | 1,756 | |
| Nevada..... | 2,273 | ¹⁰ 114 | ¹¹ 269 | ¹² 26 | 463 | 5 | 215 | 221 | 173 | 953 | ..... | 1,750 | |
| New Hampshire..... | 7,265 | 760 | 1,885 | 337 | 3,989 | 28 | 108 | 1,066 | 727 | 3,444 | ..... | 9,353 | |
| New Jersey..... | 30,697 | 9,322 | 21,286 | 736 | ¹³ 24,516 | 9 | 1,088 | 6,493 | 3,346 | 27,420 | 4 | 47,647 | |
| New Mexico..... | 5,056 | 2,278 | 6,628 | 231 | ¹⁴ 1,291 | 123 | 2,182 | 1,347 | 1,729 | 7,464 | 90 | 1,304 | |
| New York..... | 121,699 | 30,058 | 59,476 | 2,806 | ¹⁵ 77,742 | 132 | 3,542 | 26,048 | 20,610 | 82,076 | 14 | 40,960 | |
| North Carolina..... | 39,035 | 9,965 | 23,524 | 2,177 | 4,823 | 396 | 4,052 | 9,353 | 7,644 | 23,640 | 1 | 18,456 | |
| North Dakota..... | 9,485 | 2,502 | 6,966 | 137 | 3,540 | 43 | 1,308 | 2,964 | 2,078 | 6,909 | ..... | 222 | |
| Ohio..... | 139,638 | 11,918 | 31,243 | 4,002 | 46,471 | 85 | 3,371 | 14,833 | 8,336 | 48,863 | 111 | 44,411 | |
| Oklahoma..... | 77,829 | 19,880 | 45,691 | 2,194 | ¹⁶ 10,430 | 316 | 5,358 | 7,651 | 6,011 | 26,596 | 12 | 11,283 | |
| Oregon..... | 21,872 | 2,102 | 4,964 | 475 | 6,288 | 606 | 542 | 2,569 | 1,617 | 5,632 | ..... | 24,464 | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 101,480 | 26,055 | 140,494 | ¹⁷ 15,387 | 82,489 | 209 | 5,160 | 22,303 | 12,347 | 64,200 | 15 | 58,464 | |
| Rhode Island..... | 7,387 | 1,275 | 3,582 | 101 | ¹⁸ 3,587 | ..... | 101 | 1,263 | 930 | 3,893 | ..... | 9,132 | |
| South Carolina..... | 19,940 | 3,989 | 11,702 | 806 | 2,398 | 14,430 | 2,849 | 5,108 | 4,224 | 21,866 | 703 | 21,997 | |
| South Dakota..... | 14,930 | 1,794 | 4,208 | 249 | 3,538 | 298 | 1,772 | 3,872 | 1,830 | 7,446 | ..... | 345 | |
| Tennessee..... | 37,862 | 14,048 | 34,870 | 1,597 | ¹⁹ 2,700 | 102 | 4,797 | 7,032 | 7,902 | 22,879 | ..... | 30,656 | |
| Texas..... | 162,953 | 2,798 | 5,898 | 2,179 | 9,040 | 2,173 | 8,775 | 16,081 | 14,664 | 59,116 | ..... | 57,777 | |
| Utah..... | 14,757 | 4,065 | 10,663 | 177 | 4,509 | 33 | 460 | 2,202 | 1,545 | 6,166 | 79 | 9,567 | |
| Vermont..... | 5,512 | 723 | 1,940 | 163 | 1,628 | 17 | 127 | 773 | 618 | 2,030 | ..... | 246 | |
| Virginia..... | 20,203 | 4,855 | 14,134 | 1,075 | 5,176 | 33 | 3,678 | 6,500 | 5,811 | 12,216 | ..... | 58,051 | |
| Washington..... | 63,487 | 5,235 | 12,642 | 1,038 | 8,983 | 454 | 907 | 3,601 | 3,538 | 10,700 | ..... | 32,721 | |
| West Virginia..... | 22,418 | 11,292 | 30,116 | 978 | 15,270 | 21 | 2,811 | 5,340 | 5,406 | 22,502 | ..... | 4,390 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 54,475 | 11,952 | 27,486 | 1,951 | 23,586 | 385 | 2,121 | 7,984 | 5,693 | 21,945 | ..... | 5,223 | |
| Wyoming..... | 3,570 | 779 | 2,037 | 137 | 1,135 | 110 | 262 | 638 | 742 | 1,719 | 2 | 692 | |

¹ See footnotes to table 2.

² Figures in italics represent programs administered under State laws from State and/or local funds without Federal participation.

³ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures, because an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only in 3 States has been excluded, an estimated number of cases aided by local officials in Rhode Island has been included, and data on cases aided in Oklahoma have been estimated to exclude duplication.

⁴ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial only.

⁵ Excludes cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments.

⁶ Estimated.

⁷ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁸ Includes cases receiving medical care only; number believed by State agency to be insignificant.

⁹ Represents 3,713 cases aided under program administered by State board of public welfare, and 6,717 cases aided by county commissioners; amount of duplication believed to be large.

¹⁰ State unemployment relief program only; it is estimated that, in addition, 1,100 cases were aided by local officials.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY • REPORTS AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Operations of the Employment Security Program

Labor-Market Developments, February 1942

Despite the release of thousands of workers upon the cessation of automobile and light-truck production after the first of February, employment in manufacturing industries turned slightly upward during the month, reversing the trend of the previous 3 months. Sharply accelerated hiring schedules in the major war industries, together with upturns in several seasonal industries, were sufficient to overbalance conversion and priority disemployment, according to estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although manufacturing employment increased only 0.4 percent over January, the progress of the war program and of the conversion from civilian to military production is reflected in the increase of 1.4 million workers employed in manufacturing this month compared with February 1941. Outstanding increases in employment were recorded in the shipbuilding, aircraft, ordnance, and machinery industries.

Total civil nonagricultural employment declined slightly, however, the decrease of 29,000 from the January level bringing the total to 39.8 million. While the decline was partly seasonal in character, the major decrease occurred in automobile retail establishments as a result of freezing and rationing orders. Employment in automotive retail sales fell 10 percent from January and was 22 percent below the level a year earlier. Displacement among automotive salesmen has had a particularly severe effect, since a large proportion of these workers are not qualified for available war-production jobs. Some of those with mechanical aptitudes have enrolled in defense training courses to prepare themselves for production work, while others have been absorbed into other selling fields, such as insurance, but a substantial number may remain unemployed for an indefinite period.

While additional lay-offs of at least 85,000 workers in automobile plants brought the total number unemployed in the industry to about 150,000, the peak of conversion disemployment seems to have been passed. Conversion, comple-

tion of new plants, and the expanded hiring rate in many war industries have combined to keep the actual number of lay-offs below previously anticipated levels and to provide reemployment opportunities far sooner than had earlier been expected.

These developments are corroborated by the decline in unemployment compensation claims and benefits from January to February. Although partly due to the fewer working days in the month, the 2.9-percent decline in benefits paid out, the 42-percent drop in initial claims, and the 11-percent decrease in continued claims probably reflected also a sharp reduction in the number of separations from employment as well as the reemployment of many persons who had been out of work in January. Man-weeks of unemployment among insured workers totaled 4 million during February, of which 3.3 million were compensated; in January, there had been 4.5 million man-weeks of unemployment among insured workers, of which 3.5 million had been compensated. At least 1.2 million persons drew unemployment compensation during February, approximately 30 percent of the 4 million estimated by the Work Projects Administration as being unemployed during the month. Among the largest groups drawing benefits were the covered workers in the silk-hosiery industry of North Carolina and in the automobile industry of Michigan and Indiana, and automobile and refrigerator salesmen.

Construction activity was at a relatively low level in many sections of the country because of both seasonal factors and restrictions on residential building. Sharply increased employment is anticipated, however, in the spring, when the construction of shipyards, airports, military establishments, factories, and defense-housing projects will require thousands of building-trades workers. In some areas, particularly in the South and West, difficulties in recruiting a sufficient number of skilled construction workers are already anticipated.

Although weather conditions kept agricultural employment at the same level as on February 1, the total of 1.9 million hired hands engaged in

**Table 1.—Summary of employment security operations,
February 1942**

| Item | Number or amount | Percentage change from— | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | January 1942 | February 1941 |
| Insurance activities: | | | |
| Initial claims (local office) ¹ | 620, 270 | -41.7 | +9.7 |
| Continued claims..... | 4, 103, 347 | -10.5 | +1.4 |
| Waiting-period..... | 686, 934 | -37.3 | -9.3 |
| Compensable..... | 3, 416, 413 | -2.1 | +3.9 |
| Weeks compensated..... | 3, 351, 440 | -5.7 | +2.8 |
| Total unemployment..... | 3, 095, 838 | -3.4 | +3.8 |
| Part-total unemployment ² | 91, 261 | -4 | ----- |
| Partial unemployment ³ | 162, 153 | -36.0 | ----- |
| Gross benefits paid..... | \$39, 883, 617 | -2.9 | +15.2 |
| Net benefits paid since benefits first payable..... | \$1, 709, 347, 664 | ----- | ----- |
| Number of benefit recipients: | | | |
| Estimated individuals during month..... | 1, 209, 700 | -1.2 | ----- |
| Weekly average for month..... | 837, 650 | +5.2 | +3.9 |
| Placement activities: | | | |
| Placements ⁴ | 426, 009 | -2.6 | +3.8 |
| Agricultural ⁵ | 23, 151 | -27.7 | -46.6 |
| Nonagricultural ⁶ | 402, 235 | -6 | +9.7 |
| Applications (new and renewed)..... | 1, 531, 757 | -21.7 | +11.5 |
| Active file, Feb. 28, 1942..... | 4, 888, 000 | -2 | -4.2 |

¹ Excludes Alaska, for which data were not reported.

² Excludes Rhode Island and South Dakota, for which data were not reported.

³ Excludes Hawaii, for which data were not reported.

⁴ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, for which data were not reported.

farm work on March 1 totaled some 4,000 more than a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Much of the advanced hiring has been prompted by concern over the spring labor supply. While farm-labor needs will increase as a result of the expanded agricultural production program, previously existing surpluses are being drained by the drift of rural workers to war industries and by selective service certifications. To meet these needs, more women, older workers, school children, WPA workers, and members of various minority groups probably will be hired. To attract the necessary workers, wages are being increased and better living quarters provided, and the Farm Security Administration is setting up additional camps for migratory workers in several areas.

Munitions plants, shipyards, and aircraft firms, moving toward capacity operations, are rapidly absorbing a large proportion of the local semi-skilled and unskilled labor supply. With the completion of new ordnance and aircraft plants in the interior of the country, increased local employment opportunities are reducing out-migration from some of the labor-reservoir regions. Migration from rural areas to centers of war construction and production is continuing, however, and is creating serious problems in many small communities that are quite unprepared to

accommodate any large influx of workers. Despite the completion of defense-housing projects in many localities, acute housing shortages still exist. These shortages are being intensified as a result of tire rationing, since workers who have been commuting long distances to work are seeking to move closer to their places of employment. Transportation problems are becoming increasingly serious. Traffic congestion and overtaxed public transportation facilities, as well as inadequate housing, are already increasing labor turn-over and causing workers to refuse jobs in overcrowded communities.

Critical skills are becoming increasingly scarce in many regions as hirings are stepped up. Yet there is still discrimination against certain groups of workers who might add substantially to the labor supply. Although the War and Navy Departments have nearly always permitted employers to use aliens, in many localities alien workers are experiencing great difficulty in getting jobs. Prejudice against Negroes, various religious minorities, and WPA workers still prevents the most effective utilization of the national labor reserve.

Vocational training programs are becoming increasingly important as the supply of skilled labor dwindles. In-plant training, the retraining of displaced workers, and the instruction of foremen in the training of workers are receiving particular emphasis. In areas of labor stringency, some employers are paying a small weekly wage to prospective employees in training courses, but the retraining program is not yet large enough to meet foreseeable needs in such temporary labor-surplus areas as the Great Lakes region.

With serious shortages of labor existing in more than a hundred highly skilled occupations and general shortages of male labor appearing or anticipated in a growing list of communities, preliminary steps are being taken to ensure more efficient use of the Nation's labor force. On the recommendation of the Office of Education War Commission, secondary schools in various areas are accelerating the graduation of students who are needed to fill job openings. A central labor recruiting office for the aircraft industry in Los Angeles is being opened by the United States Employment Service. A survey is being made of the railroad industry, calling for estimates of existing and anticipated labor shortages. Furthermore, the farmers of many agricultural States are

considering cooperative pooling of workers, increased mechanization, and the use of school youth during the summer vacation season.

Training and employment of women are expanding steadily but at a slow rate. In its exploration of employment possibilities for women, the Bureau of Employment Security estimates that of 1,858 essential occupations in 21 war industries, about 370 present a physical barrier to the employment of women. More extensive utilization of the female labor reserve will probably depend, however, on the development of greater stringency in the supply of semiskilled and unskilled male labor.

An occupational questionnaire listing 35 professions and 190 technical skills will be distributed shortly to all men who registered for selective service on February 16. This census will guide the local draft boards in determining whether a man may be more useful to the war effort in his civilian occupation. It will also indicate to the United States Employment Service what workers with essential skills are not yet being adequately used in the war effort, because they are working either in civilian production or in occupations below their highest skill.

Labor Available in Selected Defense Occupations in February 1942

In February, for the fifth successive month, public employment offices recorded a rise in primary registrations of fully qualified and available job seekers in 623 selected occupations. The increase of 59,800 from mid-January to a total of 390,000 on February 14 was, however, smaller than the previous month's increase. More than 23,500, or about two-fifths of the total rise in registrations, took place in Michigan, where automobile workers were being displaced. Registrations of building-construction workers increased by 18,900. It is likely that during the coming months the number of primary registrations in the selected occupations will decline. The bulk of the lay-offs in the automobile industry had taken place by February 14, warmer weather will probably enable many building-trades workers to return to work on construction projects, and increased hiring is anticipated in all war industries.

In all the occupational groups listed in table 2, there were more workers available for referral on February 14 than on January 17. The building

trades, with 140,000 primary registrations, accounted for more than a third of all workers in the selected occupations. There were approximately 60,000 more construction workers registered in February than in September—the first month for which comparable data are available. The nonconstruction occupations had 250,000 primary registrations in February—40,900 more than in the previous month and 108,000 more than in September. The 80,500 registrations in the vital metal-fabricating, machining, and finishing occupations, a fifth of all primary registrations, were 13,200 more numerous than in the previous month and double the number in September. Approximately 81,500 primary registrations were in the assembly, installation, and inspecting categories—17,300 more than in January.

In almost all the 623 occupations, more job seekers were available for referral than in January. The large gains, however, continued to take place in the automotive and construction trades, in which there were already more than sufficient numbers of registrants to meet anticipated needs. Such occupations included forming-press operator, punch-press operator, single-spindle-drill-press operator, metal finisher, subassembler, automobile mechanic, bricklayer, carpenter, and plasterer. In the highly skilled aircraft, machine-shop, and shipbuilding "shortage" occupations,¹ increases, where they did occur, were negligible. Since the declaration of war, expansion in anticipated demands for labor in these occupations has been increasing the disparity between the number of workers who will be needed and the number who are available. However, in critical occupations demanding less skill, such as aircraft sheet-metal worker, engine-lathe operator, milling-machine operator, aircraft riveter, detail and final assembler, arc welder, and airplane mechanic, for which training had been expanded extensively, many additional new workers were reported available for referral in February.

In 42 States, more primary registrants were available than in the previous month. Michigan had 62,200 primary registrants on February 14, 23,500 more than on January 17. The other Great Lakes States also had large increases in registrations, thus causing an even greater con-

¹ Occupations in which the total number of fully and partially qualified registrants in the public employment offices was insufficient to meet estimated needs.

centration of the total available supply of assembly and metal-working job seekers in this region, as shown in table 3. These workers, to a large extent, cannot be considered as available for work in other localities, because it is expected that they will be needed in the Great Lakes States when the conversion of the automobile industry is completed.

Nearly half the increase of 3,900 primary regis-

trants in New York (table 2) consisted of building-construction workers, although all the other occupational groups except the electricians and textile and garment workers also showed increases. In Missouri, relatively large gains in the assembly, building-construction, and installation, maintenance and repair groups accounted for the major part of the increase of 3,300 registrants. About 80 percent of the 2,500 additional primary regis-

Table 2.—Primary registrations of fully qualified and available job seekers in 623 selected occupations, by State and occupational class, February 14, 1942

[Corrected to Mar. 17, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Total | | Tech- nical, profes- sional, and kindred | Hot- metal fabri- cating | Cold- metal fabri- cating | Metal machin- ing | Metal finish- ing | Assem- bly | Install- ation, main- tenance, and repair | Electri- cians and related | Textile, garment, and related | Build- ing con- struction | All other ¹ |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Num- ber | Percent- age dis- tribution | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 49 States..... | 389,947 | 100.0 | 7,772 | 15,232 | 27,728 | 21,253 | 16,267 | 44,834 | 32,148 | 12,489 | 24,004 | 140,235 | 47,985 |
| Region I: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 2,658 | .7 | 43 | 58 | 188 | 242 | 125 | 128 | 107 | 70 | 473 | 980 | 235 |
| Maine..... | 1,445 | .4 | 13 | 49 | 14 | 42 | 20 | 44 | 152 | 41 | 214 | 688 | 166 |
| Massachusetts..... | 8,824 | 2.3 | 203 | 253 | 314 | 441 | 242 | 430 | 713 | 162 | 1,672 | 3,413 | 961 |
| New Hampshire..... | 819 | .2 | 13 | 25 | 3 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 117 | 35 | 67 | 397 | 107 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2,586 | .7 | 47 | 54 | 48 | 111 | 66 | 65 | 158 | 32 | 1,434 | 424 | 147 |
| Vermont..... | 672 | .1 | 25 | 9 | 15 | 22 | 7 | 22 | 52 | 25 | 50 | 267 | 78 |
| Region II: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 40,331 | 10.3 | 856 | 719 | 2,099 | 1,343 | 817 | 2,573 | 2,674 | 2,040 | 2,855 | 10,437 | 4,918 |
| Region III: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 591 | .1 | 8 | 18 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 46 | 41 | 19 | 6 | 310 | 86 |
| New Jersey..... | 10,565 | 2.7 | 269 | 274 | 677 | 439 | 285 | 844 | 663 | 229 | 1,952 | 3,691 | 1,242 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 10,991 | 4.4 | 371 | 947 | 925 | 1,128 | 450 | 1,514 | 1,261 | 654 | 2,412 | 5,080 | 2,249 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,366 | .3 | 73 | 15 | 66 | 24 | 7 | 93 | 49 | 64 | 44 | 830 | 161 |
| Maryland..... | 1,596 | .4 | 26 | 56 | 140 | 45 | 81 | 204 | 102 | 33 | 129 | 556 | 224 |
| North Carolina..... | 6,102 | 1.6 | 50 | 75 | 124 | 49 | 43 | 90 | 344 | 126 | 920 | 3,731 | 941 |
| Virginia..... | 3,556 | .9 | 42 | 74 | 130 | 49 | 28 | 118 | 318 | 139 | 373 | 1,817 | 468 |
| West Virginia..... | 2,653 | .7 | 52 | 162 | 135 | 76 | 28 | 205 | 274 | 154 | 130 | 1,103 | 334 |
| Region V: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 6,317 | 1.6 | 113 | 286 | 284 | 160 | 162 | 412 | 518 | 235 | 218 | 3,232 | 697 |
| Michigan..... | 62,205 | 16.0 | 324 | 3,512 | 10,100 | 6,934 | 6,965 | 14,776 | 1,828 | 704 | 4,087 | 5,410 | 7,396 |
| Ohio..... | 20,237 | 5.2 | 392 | 1,203 | 2,640 | 1,659 | 1,363 | 2,556 | 1,311 | 529 | 551 | 5,230 | 2,803 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 23,594 | 6.0 | 784 | 1,099 | 2,261 | 1,971 | 1,359 | 2,470 | 1,941 | 737 | 527 | 6,294 | 3,551 |
| Indiana..... | 15,860 | 4.1 | 381 | 879 | 1,577 | 1,658 | 1,105 | 2,728 | 1,115 | 468 | 118 | 3,375 | 2,496 |
| Wisconsin..... | 10,394 | 2.7 | 181 | 457 | 687 | 531 | 422 | 2,386 | 628 | 314 | 112 | 3,265 | 1,411 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 4,932 | 1.3 | 24 | 240 | 72 | 49 | 65 | 188 | 297 | 94 | 835 | 2,543 | 520 |
| Florida..... | 6,749 | 1.7 | 140 | 68 | 151 | 144 | 51 | 271 | 573 | 204 | 137 | 4,328 | 662 |
| Georgia..... | 8,913 | 2.3 | 164 | 254 | 227 | 172 | 107 | 472 | 823 | 249 | 1,936 | 3,064 | 945 |
| Mississippi..... | 4,242 | 1.1 | 35 | 81 | 78 | 53 | 96 | 105 | 303 | 98 | 127 | 2,796 | 470 |
| South Carolina..... | 2,961 | .7 | 14 | 34 | 30 | 17 | 16 | 44 | 203 | 47 | 660 | 1,688 | 298 |
| Tennessee..... | 4,444 | 1.1 | 45 | 281 | 188 | 123 | 93 | 344 | 420 | 125 | 428 | 1,689 | 708 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 5,261 | 1.3 | 86 | 199 | 238 | 171 | 85 | 366 | 584 | 266 | 30 | 2,691 | 545 |
| Minnesota..... | 7,688 | 2.0 | 246 | 216 | 400 | 189 | 93 | 441 | 937 | 280 | 98 | 3,856 | 932 |
| Nebraska..... | 3,805 | .9 | 147 | 92 | 204 | 129 | 10 | 297 | 508 | 179 | 10 | 1,633 | 296 |
| North Dakota..... | 902 | .2 | 15 | 28 | 21 | 16 | 1 | 31 | 149 | 38 | 0 | 572 | 31 |
| South Dakota..... | 1,925 | .5 | 57 | 67 | 36 | 43 | 10 | 87 | 259 | 93 | 1 | 1,191 | 81 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 7,439 | 1.9 | 155 | 198 | 139 | 138 | 189 | 459 | 862 | 368 | 37 | 3,912 | 962 |
| Kansas..... | 6,057 | 1.5 | 123 | 201 | 289 | 206 | 55 | 672 | 1,156 | 273 | 22 | 2,438 | 622 |
| Missouri..... | 14,652 | 3.8 | 356 | 580 | 1,196 | 745 | 601 | 2,466 | 2,141 | 648 | 160 | 4,001 | 1,858 |
| Oklahoma..... | 7,167 | 1.8 | 164 | 279 | 181 | 243 | 53 | 771 | 1,084 | 316 | 113 | 3,121 | 842 |
| Region X: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 2,417 | .6 | 34 | 28 | 37 | 40 | 30 | 132 | 217 | 84 | 28 | 1,485 | 302 |
| New Mexico..... | 1,599 | .4 | 26 | 28 | 20 | 31 | 5 | 82 | 215 | 53 | 16 | 956 | 167 |
| Texas..... | 20,490 | 5.3 | 514 | 453 | 597 | 661 | 255 | 2,306 | 2,460 | 750 | 420 | 9,840 | 2,234 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 1,823 | .5 | 46 | 73 | 135 | 84 | 29 | 179 | 375 | 123 | 14 | 595 | 170 |
| Colorado..... | 3,011 | .8 | 101 | 112 | 67 | 42 | 14 | 194 | 342 | 111 | 14 | 1,733 | 261 |
| Idaho..... | 1,172 | .3 | 27 | 32 | 22 | 19 | 17 | 170 | 170 | 51 | 1 | 543 | 120 |
| Montana..... | 977 | .2 | 17 | 29 | 27 | 13 | 9 | 85 | 153 | 34 | 1 | 517 | 62 |
| Utah..... | 1,903 | .5 | 39 | 113 | 37 | 29 | 3 | 142 | 185 | 80 | 24 | 1,123 | 128 |
| Wyoming..... | 778 | .2 | 22 | 28 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 57 | 94 | 26 | 0 | 478 | 47 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 21,299 | 5.5 | 768 | 438 | 704 | 802 | 499 | 2,246 | 2,148 | 859 | 478 | 9,513 | 2,944 |
| Nevada..... | 289 | .1 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 24 | 22 | 25 | 1 | 153 | 29 |
| Oregon..... | 3,478 | .9 | 53 | 95 | 57 | 57 | 102 | 139 | 558 | 113 | 61 | 1,644 | 599 |
| Washington..... | 4,614 | 1.2 | 73 | 152 | 113 | 54 | 171 | 332 | 544 | 192 | 38 | 1,988 | 957 |

¹ Includes inspecting, testing and adjusting, woodworking, chemical, and miscellaneous occupational classes.

Table 3.—Primary registrations for specified occupational groups at public employment offices in selected areas, February 14, 1942

| Occupational group | Total, 49 States | | Great Lakes States ¹ | | | | All other States | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Total | | Michigan | | | |
| | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total | Number | Per cent of total |
| Total, all groups... | 389,900 | 100 | 132,300 | 34 | 62,200 | 16 | 257,600 | 66 |
| Hot-metal fabricating..... | 15,200 | 100 | 7,700 | 51 | 3,500 | 23 | 7,500 | 49 |
| Cold-metal fabricating..... | 27,700 | 100 | 17,300 | 62 | 10,100 | 36 | 10,400 | 38 |
| Metal machining..... | 21,300 | 100 | 12,800 | 60 | 6,900 | 32 | 8,500 | 40 |
| Metal finishing..... | 16,300 | 100 | 11,200 | 69 | 7,000 | 43 | 5,100 | 31 |
| Assembly..... | 44,800 | 100 | 24,900 | 56 | 14,800 | 33 | 19,900 | 44 |

¹ Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

trations in California were of building-construction workers. Decreases were evident in the metal-working, assembly, and inspecting categories in this State. In the New England States, the number of available workers continued to be small. There was an increase of only 880 primary registrations in these six States, of which three-fifths were in the building trades.

Placement Activities

The increasing tempo of war production failed to halt the regularly recurring January-February decline in placements by the United States Employment Service. Nonagricultural placements of 402,000 (table 4) in February, however, represented a drop of only 2,400 (0.6 percent) below January, as compared with declines of 11,500 (3 percent) in 1941 and 20,200 (10 percent) in 1940. The remainder of the 426,000 jobs filled by public employment offices during February were in agricultural occupations. These placements were 28 percent fewer than in January in contrast to January-February declines of 76 and 34 percent, respectively, in the past 2 years.

Nonagricultural placements increased, however, in half of the 20 leading industrial States. Moreover, all nonagricultural placements were 9.7 percent above the February 1941 number and were nearly double the number in February 1940. Most of the large industrial States, and Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Utah as well, reported substantial increases over February 1941. In Arkansas, there were four times as many nonagricultural jobs filled this year as last, while in Ala-

bama, Mississippi, and Utah such placements more than doubled.

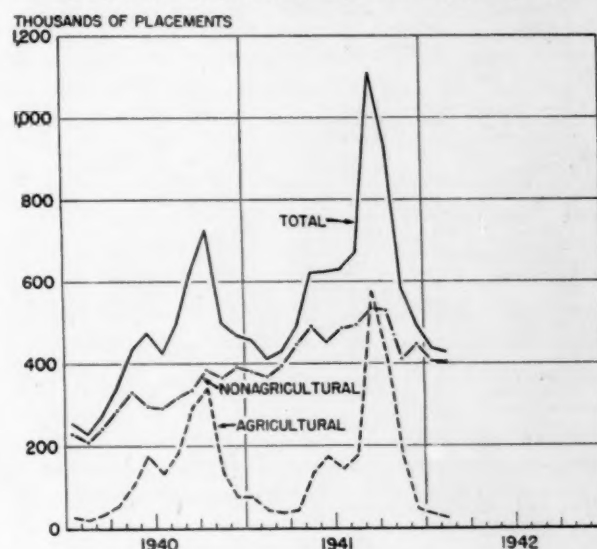
Continually expanding employment opportunities under the war-production program and an increasing use of public employment office facilities are reflected in the ever-greater number of non-agricultural placements. In the first 2 months of 1942, such placements totaled 809,000, an increase of 62,700 over the number in the same period last year and of 373,000 over that in the first 2 months of 1940.

The bulk of the 23,200 farm-work placements in February was concentrated in four States. Two-fifths of them were in Texas, while Arizona, California, and Arkansas together accounted for more than one-fourth of the total. The total number of agricultural jobs filled in the first 2 months of 1942 was only 55,200, in contrast to 119,000 in the corresponding period of 1941. Most of the decline was confined, however, to Arizona, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

After expanding for 2 successive months, the active file of individuals registered for work at public employment offices decreased slightly in February (table 5). At the end of February the file held the applications of 4.9 million registrants, 10,700 fewer than a month earlier. Except for January, this level was the highest reached since July 1941, but was 4.2 percent below the level at the end of February 1941.

The file in Michigan continued to mount

Chart 1.—Placements of men and women by public employment offices, January 1940-February 1942



sharply upward as temporarily disemployed automobile workers registered for unemployment compensation. The Michigan file totaled 240,000 at the end of February, 25,400 above the previous

month and 92,100 above the same time a year ago. Although the number of male job seekers increased 12,800 over January to 3.5 million, they were 8 percent fewer in February than at the

Table 4.—Summary of nonagricultural and agricultural placements, by State, February and January–February 1942
[Corrected to Mar. 23, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Total | | | | | Nonagricultural | | | | | Agricultural | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | February 1942 | | | 1st 2 months 1942 | | February 1942 | | | 1st 2 months 1942 | | February 1942 | | | 1st 2 months 1942 | | |
| | Num- ber | Percentage change from— | | Num- ber | Per- centage change from 1st 2 months 1941 | Num- ber | Percentage change from— | | Num- ber | Per- centage change from 1st 2 months 1941 | Num- ber | Percentage change from— | | Num- ber | Per- centage change from 1st 2 months 1941 | Per- cent of all place- ments |
| | | Jan. 1942 | Feb. 1941 | | | | Jan. 1942 | Feb. 1941 | | | | Jan. 1942 | Feb. 1941 | | | |
| Total ¹ | 426,009 | -2.6 | +3.8 | 864,613 | -0.2 | 402,235 | -0.6 | +9.7 | 808,799 | +8.4 | 23,151 | -27.7 | -46.6 | 55,191 | -53.8 | 6.4 |
| Region I: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 8,782 | -1 | +19.8 | 17,570 | +22.4 | 8,723 | +1 | +20.2 | 17,440 | +22.6 | 59 | -16.9 | -18.1 | 130 | -1.5 | .7 |
| Maine | 3,588 | +1.9 | +81.1 | 7,110 | +87.1 | 3,539 | +1.7 | +81.2 | 7,020 | +87.4 | 49 | (²) | (²) | 90 | +63.6 | 1.3 |
| Massachusetts | 8,914 | +3.7 | +40.7 | 17,513 | +40.2 | 8,893 | +3.7 | +40.9 | 17,472 | +40.4 | 21 | (²) | (²) | 41 | (²) | .2 |
| New Hampshire | 1,711 | -13.9 | -9.7 | 3,699 | -3.5 | 1,689 | -12.8 | -9.5 | 3,627 | -4.3 | 22 | (²) | (²) | 72 | (²) | 1.9 |
| Rhode Island | 2,407 | -3.3 | +40.7 | 4,895 | +43.0 | 2,404 | -3.3 | +40.8 | 4,889 | +43.0 | 3 | (²) | (²) | 6 | (²) | .1 |
| Vermont | 707 | -6.9 | -7.8 | 1,466 | -13.7 | 679 | -7.2 | -7.2 | 1,411 | -14.1 | 28 | (²) | (²) | 55 | -1.8 | 3.8 |
| Region II: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 48,429 | +4.8 | +40.1 | 94,642 | +35.9 | 48,251 | +4.9 | +40.6 | 94,262 | +36.3 | 178 | -11.9 | -25.2 | 380 | -19.7 | .4 |
| Region III: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 984 | -30.9 | -21.3 | 2,409 | -2.5 | 983 | -31.0 | -20.8 | 2,407 | -2.0 | 1 | (²) | (²) | 2 | (²) | .1 |
| New Jersey | 15,367 | +1.7 | +35.0 | 30,481 | +27.3 | 15,313 | +1.7 | +35.5 | 30,368 | +27.8 | 54 | -8.5 | -30.8 | 113 | -36.9 | .4 |
| Pennsylvania | 21,345 | +4.2 | +47.3 | 41,828 | +36.8 | 21,248 | +4.3 | +47.3 | 41,616 | +36.6 | 97 | -15.7 | +47.0 | 212 | +87.6 | .5 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 5,161 | -14.9 | +21.0 | 11,223 | +21.5 | 5,159 | -14.9 | +20.9 | 11,218 | +21.4 | 2 | (²) | (²) | 5 | (²) | (²) |
| Maryland | 6,070 | +1.7 | +38.4 | 12,037 | +32.7 | 6,017 | +1.3 | +37.9 | 11,956 | +32.9 | 53 | (²) | (²) | 81 | +3.8 | .7 |
| North Carolina | 11,891 | -9.8 | -68.3 | 25,073 | -58.3 | 11,524 | -10.2 | -69.0 | 24,353 | -59.1 | 367 | +4.0 | +18.8 | 720 | +29.0 | 2.9 |
| Virginia | 7,206 | +9 | -27.2 | 14,347 | -17.4 | 7,172 | +7 | -27.4 | 14,297 | -17.5 | 34 | (²) | (²) | 50 | (²) | .2 |
| West Virginia | 2,235 | -16.8 | -37.3 | 4,921 | -23.1 | 2,231 | -16.7 | -37.2 | 4,910 | -23.0 | 4 | (²) | (²) | 11 | (²) | .2 |
| Region V: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 3,538 | +5.3 | +43.8 | 6,899 | +13.7 | 3,511 | +5.2 | +43.8 | 6,850 | +13.4 | 27 | (²) | (²) | 49 | (²) | .7 |
| Michigan | 11,534 | +1.2 | +18.6 | 22,927 | +14.9 | 11,417 | +1.2 | +19.6 | 22,699 | +15.7 | 117 | +5.4 | -32.4 | 228 | -33.7 | 1.0 |
| Ohio | 23,136 | +11.9 | +43.0 | 43,807 | +30.0 | 22,994 | +11.9 | +43.6 | 43,543 | +30.7 | 142 | +16.4 | -15.0 | 264 | -28.5 | .6 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 17,913 | -2.8 | +3.9 | 36,341 | +2.8 | 17,661 | -2.9 | +4.0 | 35,847 | +2.9 | 252 | +4.1 | -1.6 | 494 | -3.5 | 1.4 |
| Indiana | 10,973 | +4.8 | +29.4 | 21,446 | +15.4 | 10,912 | +4.8 | +29.5 | 21,324 | +15.3 | 61 | 0 | +8.9 | 122 | +34.1 | .6 |
| Wisconsin | 7,546 | -7.5 | +19.1 | 15,706 | +16.4 | 7,281 | -7.9 | +19.3 | 15,183 | +17.0 | 265 | +2.7 | +12.8 | 523 | +1.4 | 3.3 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 8,316 | +59.5 | +154.0 | 13,530 | +86.5 | 8,205 | +60.5 | +162.8 | 13,317 | +92.8 | 111 | +8.8 | -27.0 | 213 | -38.8 | 1.6 |
| Florida | 5,836 | -7.2 | -16.5 | 12,125 | -35.1 | 5,125 | -9.8 | -20.4 | 10,808 | -38.8 | 711 | +17.3 | +30.5 | 1,317 | +28.1 | 10.9 |
| Georgia | 5,900 | -1.6 | -10.1 | 11,895 | -20.1 | 5,813 | -2.4 | -10.1 | 11,767 | -19.3 | 87 | (²) | -7.4 | 128 | -60.0 | 1.1 |
| Mississippi | 4,200 | -2.0 | +76.2 | 8,487 | +79.7 | 4,113 | +9 | +102.5 | 8,190 | +92.7 | 87 | -68.6 | -75.4 | 297 | -37.1 | 3.5 |
| South Carolina | 4,839 | -7.5 | -22.4 | 10,068 | -46.2 | 4,791 | -7.8 | -21.4 | 9,985 | -46.2 | 48 | (²) | (²) | 83 | -54.9 | .8 |
| Tennessee | 5,992 | -4.8 | -59.7 | 12,287 | -74.0 | 5,913 | -4.6 | -14.4 | 12,109 | -22.3 | 79 | -20.2 | -99.0 | 178 | -99.4 | 1.4 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 4,507 | -23.5 | -22.4 | 10,397 | -7.7 | 3,986 | -28.6 | -23.3 | 9,569 | -6.4 | 521 | +69.7 | -15.0 | 828 | -20.8 | 8.0 |
| Minnesota | 4,793 | -10.0 | +17.4 | 10,116 | +23.4 | 4,771 | -11.3 | +20.3 | 9,084 | +27.2 | 522 | +2.4 | -1.9 | 1,032 | -2.2 | 10.2 |
| Nebraska | 1,771 | -20.5 | +16.1 | 3,999 | +28.2 | 1,648 | -23.0 | +12.9 | 3,787 | +26.5 | 123 | +38.2 | +86.4 | 212 | +66.9 | 5.3 |
| North Dakota | 1,108 | -27.4 | +2.6 | 2,635 | +4.6 | 938 | -27.2 | +2.0 | 2,226 | +3.2 | 170 | -28.9 | +6.2 | 409 | +13.6 | 15.5 |
| South Dakota | 815 | -8.8 | +8.5 | 1,709 | +2.3 | 725 | -11.2 | +10.7 | 1,541 | +1.9 | 90 | +15.4 | -6.2 | 168 | +6.3 | 9.8 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 11,591 | +7.3 | +21.9 | 22,394 | -16.9 | 10,463 | +4.2 | +202.8 | 20,504 | +184.2 | 1,128 | +48.0 | -83.5 | 1,890 | -90.4 | 8.4 |
| Kansas ⁴ | 8,011 | | | 16,894 | | 7,785 | | | 16,482 | | 226 | | | 412 | | 2.4 |
| Missouri ⁴ | 11,393 | | | 22,933 | | 11,217 | | | 22,338 | | 176 | | | 595 | | 2.6 |
| Oklahoma | 3,589 | -22.8 | -4.9 | 8,238 | +19.7 | 3,406 | -23.8 | -8.1 | 7,875 | +17.5 | 183 | +1.7 | +177.3 | 363 | +97.3 | 4.4 |
| Region X: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 5,013 | -39.3 | -65.7 | 12,099 | -40.8 | 4,852 | -31.2 | -66.8 | 11,905 | -40.7 | 161 | (²) | (²) | 194 | -47.6 | 1.6 |
| New Mexico | 1,166 | +6.3 | -48.1 | 2,263 | -33.6 | 992 | +21.6 | -52.1 | 1,808 | -39.9 | 174 | -38.1 | -6 | 455 | +14.0 | 20.1 |
| Texas | 43,857 | -12.1 | -7.6 | 93,723 | -17.1 | 34,361 | +11.6 | +3.7 | 65,139 | -16.2 | 9,496 | -50.3 | -33.9 | 28,584 | -19.0 | 30.5 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 4,938 | -1.1 | -40.1 | 9,931 | -50.0 | 2,822 | +14.0 | +20.0 | 5,298 | +10.1 | 2,116 | -15.9 | -64.1 | 4,633 | -69.2 | 46.7 |
| Colorado | 2,876 | +3.1 | +40.6 | 5,666 | +22.0 | 2,658 | +2.2 | +43.1 | 5,258 | +21.4 | 218 | +14.7 | +16.6 | 408 | +30.4 | 7.2 |
| Idaho | 1,436 | +3.8 | +12.9 | 2,819 | +17.8 | 1,148 | -2.2 | +9.9 | 2,322 | +11.4 | 288 | +37.8 | +26.9 | 497 | +60.8 | 17.6 |
| Montana | 896 | -27.7 | -4 | 2,135 | +23.6 | 762 | -32.4 | -3 | 1,889 | +24.4 | 134 | +19.6 | -1.5 | 246 | +17.7 | 11.5 |
| Utah | 1,969 | -13.8 | +103.4 | 4,252 | +74.6 | 1,953 | -14.1 | +103.4 | 4,227 | +77.5 | 16 | (²) | (²) | 25 | (²) | .6 |
| Wyoming | 616 | -8.3 | -64.1 | 1,288 | -63.0 | 527 | 0 | -68.8 | 1,054 | -69.3 | 89 | -38.6 | (²) | 234 | (²) | 18.2 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | 43,435 | -5.8 | +67.5 | 89,529 | +90.4 | 40,060 | -6.6 | +64.0 | 82,969 | +62.1 | 3,375 | +6.0 | +124.6 | 6,560 | +41.0 | 7.3 |
| Nevada | 1,623 | +6.7 | +55.3 | 3,144 | +55.1 | 1,491 | +4.3 | +54.3 | 2,920 | +55.0 | 132 | +43.5 | +67.1 | 224 | +56.6 | 7.1 |
| Oregon | 5,572 | -23.8 | -7.7 | 13,583 | +7.6 | 5,550 | -26.0 | -4.9 | 13,048 | +10.1 | 322 | +51.2 | -38.8 | 535 | -31.1 | 3.9 |
| Washington | 9,891 | +18.3 | +54.8 | 17,701 | +31.8 | 9,059 | +15.8 | +56.5 | 16,880 | +32.4 | 532 | +84.1 | +31.0 | 821 | +19.5 | 4.6 |
| Territories: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 623 | -9.3 | +25.6 | 1,310 | +38.8 | (²) | | | 686 | +53.5 | (²) | | | 1 | | 1.1 |
| Hawaii ⁵ | | | | 1,123 | -12.8 | | | | 1,122 | -11.0 | | | | 1 | | .1 |

¹ Includes no February data for Hawaii and only total placements for Alaska. All percentages based on comparable data.

² Not computed, because less than 50 placements were made in 1 or both periods.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Beginning Feb. 16, data for Kansas City, Kans.; included with data for Kansas City, Mo.

⁵ Data not reported for February 1942.

close of February 1941. The number of female job seekers, on the other hand, declined 26,900 below the January level to 1.4 million, but they were 5 percent above the number a year earlier.

Table 5.—Total applications received and active file of applications in public employment offices, by State, February 1942

[Corrected to Mar. 28, 1942]

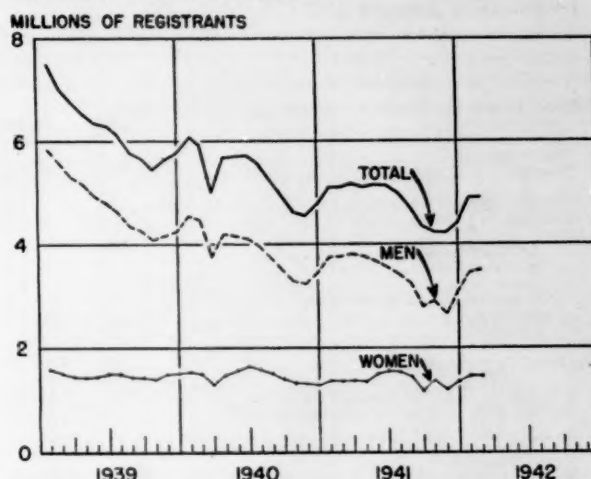
| Social Security Board region and State | Total applications received February 1942 | Active file as of Feb. 28, 1942 | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | Number | Percentage change from— | |
| | | | Jan. 31, 1942 | Feb. 28, 1941 |
| Total | 1,531,757 | 4,888,000 | -0.2 | +4.2 |
| Region I: | | | | |
| Connecticut | 22,842 | 42,019 | -10.9 | -26.7 |
| Maine | 8,672 | 22,182 | -8.6 | -34.4 |
| Massachusetts | 50,944 | 141,775 | -7.3 | -34.7 |
| New Hampshire | 4,191 | 12,719 | -3 | -21.8 |
| Rhode Island | 9,808 | 20,599 | -9.1 | -17.8 |
| Vermont | 2,223 | 7,971 | -6.8 | -35.6 |
| Region II: | | | | |
| New York | 167,560 | 461,819 | -6.8 | -9.9 |
| Region III: | | | | |
| Delaware | 3,393 | 10,621 | +19.7 | -8.1 |
| New Jersey | 47,960 | 177,341 | -4.9 | -14.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 102,432 | 292,112 | +1.8 | -24.8 |
| Region IV: | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 9,712 | 18,611 | -12.1 | -36.8 |
| Maryland | 25,393 | 40,055 | -1.1 | -30.8 |
| North Carolina | 30,909 | 82,158 | -1.3 | -22.1 |
| Virginia | 20,516 | 49,219 | +14.6 | +3.6 |
| West Virginia | 15,474 | 51,097 | -5.1 | -22.5 |
| Region V: | | | | |
| Kentucky | 23,272 | 85,734 | +8.4 | -7.1 |
| Michigan | 81,351 | 240,232 | +11.8 | +62.2 |
| Ohio | 89,147 | 204,614 | -8 | -34.0 |
| Region VI: | | | | |
| Illinois | 90,769 | 252,243 | +4.2 | +8.7 |
| Indiana | 39,617 | 267,380 | +1.6 | +59.6 |
| Wisconsin | 28,351 | 97,822 | +3.3 | -15.5 |
| Region VII: | | | | |
| Alabama | 24,197 | 81,930 | -6.8 | -12.5 |
| Florida | 20,118 | 93,162 | +2.6 | +18.0 |
| Georgia | 26,272 | 100,647 | +1.0 | -24.4 |
| Mississippi | 17,104 | 73,442 | -1.9 | +25.8 |
| South Carolina | 13,044 | 60,526 | +1 | +32.2 |
| Tennessee | 21,126 | 134,207 | -4.8 | +11.6 |
| Region VIII: | | | | |
| Iowa | 18,339 | 64,034 | -4.0 | -16.1 |
| Minnesota | 29,664 | 103,432 | -3.9 | -6.8 |
| Nebraska | 9,230 | 46,902 | +8.4 | -2.5 |
| North Dakota | 5,103 | 21,019 | -3.0 | -31.5 |
| South Dakota | 4,539 | 23,551 | +13.0 | +1.1 |
| Region IX: | | | | |
| Arkansas | 26,494 | 71,916 | -16.0 | +78.9 |
| Kansas ¹ | 17,994 | 53,243 | (¹) | (¹) |
| Missouri ¹ | 50,017 | 244,292 | (¹) | (¹) |
| Oklahoma | 27,819 | 99,795 | +5.7 | +113.8 |
| Region X: | | | | |
| Louisiana | 19,575 | 109,138 | -9.8 | -10.4 |
| New Mexico | 4,951 | 29,493 | +12.0 | -3.0 |
| Texas | 90,917 | 295,999 | +5.0 | +19.5 |
| Region XI: | | | | |
| Arizona | 6,151 | 23,725 | -1.9 | +24.9 |
| Colorado | 11,113 | 57,494 | +6.4 | -7.8 |
| Idaho | 3,087 | 22,459 | +2.3 | (¹) |
| Montana | 4,400 | 12,503 | -4.6 | -47.9 |
| Utah | 8,319 | 15,906 | -12.2 | -30.4 |
| Wyoming | 2,145 | 8,329 | +7.0 | +7.3 |
| Region XII: | | | | |
| California | 141,092 | 351,899 | -1.0 | -14.8 |
| Nevada | 2,241 | 3,720 | -9.2 | -39.6 |
| Oregon | 16,856 | 28,822 | -6.8 | -30.8 |
| Washington | 28,082 | 60,703 | +1.8 | +14.6 |
| Territories: | | | | |
| Alaska | 929 | 917 | -13.9 | -53.6 |
| Hawaii | 6,363 | 7,472 | +99.9 | +8.2 |

¹ Based on comparable data; excludes Idaho.

² Beginning Feb. 16, data for Kansas City, Kans., included with data for Kansas City, Mo.

³ Data not comparable.

Chart 2.—Active file of men and women registrants at public employment offices as of end of month, January 1939–February 1942



Vocational Training Activities

In response to the increasing demand for trained workers, the Employment Service in January surpassed all previous records by referring 58,300 workers—19,100 more than in December—to pre-employment and refresher courses (table 6). In addition, 4,800 young people were assigned to NYA defense projects which offer paid training in essential war occupations. Employment Service referrals accounted for 63 percent of the 92,700 new enrollments² in pre-employment and refresher courses during the month, as estimated by the United States Office of Education. The Office of Education also estimates that 152,800 persons were attending these courses at the end of January.

The public employment offices found jobs for 13,000 trainees during the month, 1,300 or 12 percent more than in the peak month of December. Cooperating agencies—the WPA and local schools—reported that 18,500 additional trainees were known to have obtained employment during January.

In January 1942, both referrals to training and placements of trainees by public employment offices were more than three times the comparable totals for January 1941. These offices have assigned 422,400 persons to pre-employment refresher and NYA training since January 1941. More than 250,400 trainees were reported to have found employment during the same period; of

² Adjusted for duplication and drop-outs.

Table 6.—Public employment office referrals to pre-employment and refresher defense training courses, placements on NYA defense projects, and jobs found by trainees, January 1942¹

| Item | Number |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Referrals to training courses and placements on NYA defense projects, total..... | 63,060 |
| Nonwhite..... | 2,543 |
| White..... | 60,517 |
| Placements on NYA defense projects..... | 4,800 |
| Referrals to training courses..... | 58,261 |
| Aviation services..... | 15,731 |
| Machine shop..... | 16,945 |
| Sheet-metal work..... | 3,332 |
| Shipbuilding and boatbuilding..... | 4,200 |
| Welding..... | 10,660 |
| All other..... | 7,383 |
| Jobs found by trainees, total ² | 31,492 |
| Placements by public employment offices..... | 13,026 |
| Employment reported by cooperating agencies..... | 18,466 |

¹ Excludes Alaska.

² Includes employment of all trainees regardless of agency which originally referred worker to training.

this number the public employment offices placed 104,300. Most of the other workers who took training courses but who have not reported their success at finding jobs are also probably working.

All available and potential sources of labor for training are being drawn upon in the drive to supply an estimated 10 million new workers needed in war industries this year. Workers displaced by the conversion of nonessential industries provided important pools of labor for training in some States. Existing training facilities were being used 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in many areas.

The expanding training program brought increased referrals in all States except Maine and North Dakota. The largest gains occurred in California, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey; these six States referred more than half of all trainees. California alone, with 10,500 workers accepted for training, accounted for almost one-fifth of all referrals made during the month. Most of these trainees entered aviation-services, machine-shop, welding, and shipbuilding courses.

In the country as a whole, all types of courses showed large increases in the numbers of registrants. Machine-shop courses, which are intended to develop initial skills in machine operations, continued to have the largest number of new enrollments—16,900 or 6,600 more than in the previous month. The number of persons entering aviation-services courses, which offer training in such skills as aircraft sheet-metal

work, riveting, inspection, and detail assembling, increased 5,500 to 15,700. Welding and shipbuilding courses also had large gains in enrollments.

The 2,500 nonwhite applicants accepted for training was the largest number ever reported, almost 700 more than the previous peak of December. Nonwhite workers, however, accounted for only 4 percent of all referrals to training courses, although they comprise about 11 percent of the labor force. Maryland and Pennsylvania together referred more than half of all the nonwhite trainees. In Maryland, the 917 referrals of nonwhite workers accounted for nearly a fourth of all applicants accepted in the State.

Substantial gains in Employment Service placements of trainees occurred in Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Texas. California made more than 2,800 placements, the greatest number in any one State and almost three times the number in New York, the next highest.

Insurance Activities

Unemployment benefit payments declined from January to February, despite the previous month's spurt in initial claims receipts; such a rise ordinarily presages a rise in payments. The fewer working days in February may have been partly responsible for the decline, and the reemployment of persons who were out of work at some time in January may also have been a significant factor. However, the \$39.9 million paid in benefits,

Chart 3.—Amount of unemployment benefits paid, by type of unemployment, by month, July 1939–February 1942

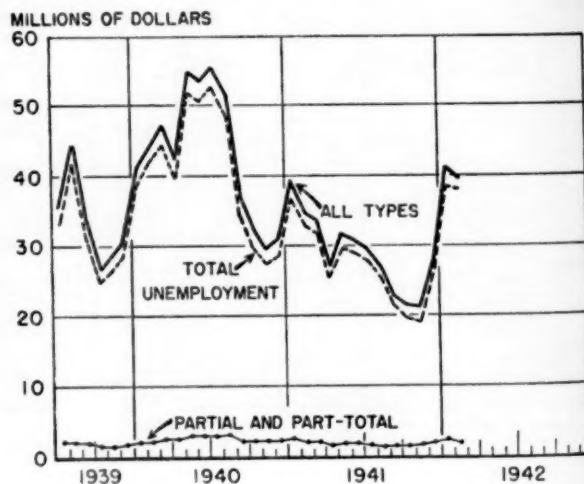


Table 7.—Number of benefit recipients, number of weeks compensated, and amount of benefits paid, by State
February 1942

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 23, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Benefit recipients | | Weeks compensated for— | | | | Benefits paid ¹ | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Average weekly number | Estimated number of different individuals during month | All unemployment | | Total unemploy- ment | | Amount ² | Per- centage change from January 1942 | Type of unemployment | | | |
| | | | Number | Percentage change from— | Number | Percent of all weeks | | | Total | Part- total ³ | Partial ⁴ | |
| | | | | January 1942 | | | | | | | | February 1941 |
| Total | 837,650 | 1,209,700 | 3,351,440 | -5.7 | +2.8 | 3,095,838 | 92.4 | \$39,883,617 | -2.9 | \$37,943,220 | \$775,961 | \$1,136,424 |
| Region I: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 7,432 | 11,700 | 29,727 | -6.2 | -10.3 | 27,214 | 91.5 | 340,635 | +2.2 | 322,857 | 460 | 17,264 |
| Maine | 3,367 | 4,200 | 13,468 | -33.3 | -39.3 | 11,842 | 87.9 | 96,880 | -31.9 | 87,398 | 4,758 | 4,724 |
| Massachusetts | 28,604 | 38,200 | 114,492 | -19.3 | -25.8 | 106,729 | 93.2 | 1,213,574 | -17.2 | 1,160,379 | 4,663 | 37,003 |
| New Hampshire | 2,292 | 2,900 | 9,168 | -22.7 | -16.1 | 7,590 | 82.8 | 76,680 | -18.9 | 68,912 | 290 | 7,478 |
| Rhode Island | 6,146 | 9,300 | 24,585 | -12.1 | -6 | 22,671 | 92.2 | 268,935 | -11.7 | 258,781 | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Vermont | 1,232 | 1,900 | 4,927 | +16.4 | -43.6 | 4,573 | 92.8 | 48,828 | +19.2 | 46,551 | 941 | 1,191 |
| Region II: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York | 98,407 | 129,700 | 393,628 | -20.9 | -24.2 | 393,628 | 100.0 | 4,765,520 | -20.3 | 4,765,520 | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Region III: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | 2,722 | 4,200 | 10,886 | +42.3 | +5.7 | 9,877 | 90.7 | 95,884 | +44.6 | 89,014 | 1,023 | 5,676 |
| New Jersey | 48,906 | 73,500 | 195,626 | -13.2 | +51.1 | 168,198 | 86.0 | 2,894,906 | -8.6 | 2,204,623 | 4,234 | 184,615 |
| Pennsylvania | 38,410 | 64,300 | 153,526 | -19.3 | -32.2 | 153,526 | 100.0 | 1,768,594 | -16.7 | 1,768,594 | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Region IV: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dist. of Col. | 3,202 | 4,600 | 12,808 | +14.1 | -38.4 | 12,298 | 96.0 | 162,060 | +16.6 | 156,037 | 4,296 | 1,578 |
| Maryland | 7,036 | 9,500 | 28,145 | -22.9 | -10.3 | 23,632 | 84.0 | 330,521 | -18.3 | 296,654 | 598 | 33,006 |
| North Carolina | 13,500 | 19,600 | 54,827 | -18.1 | +15.7 | 49,782 | 90.8 | 359,298 | -17.7 | 339,997 | 2,567 | 16,461 |
| Virginia | 6,080 | 8,200 | 24,319 | -19.0 | -21.5 | 23,166 | 95.3 | 205,225 | -19.0 | 198,732 | 4,150 | 2,292 |
| West Virginia | 5,679 | 8,500 | 22,718 | -8.1 | -8.8 | 15,436 | 67.9 | 205,037 | -5.1 | 162,335 | 564 | 42,138 |
| Region V: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 9,137 | 12,900 | 36,548 | -6.1 | +8.2 | 33,024 | 90.4 | 285,885 | -1.7 | 268,629 | 8,227 | 8,356 |
| Michigan | 107,059 | 140,900 | 428,301 | +14.7 | +32.8 | 416,215 | 97.2 | 6,125,490 | +15.4 | 6,020,747 | 35,245 | 60,498 |
| Ohio | 42,854 | 62,000 | 170,335 | +1.8 | +13.8 | 157,154 | 92.3 | 2,063,955 | +7.5 | 1,972,225 | 33,382 | 57,495 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 52,640 | 71,700 | 210,560 | -19.8 | +1.2 | 175,628 | 83.4 | 2,670,225 | -18.3 | 2,398,358 | 120,840 | 147,350 |
| Indiana | 31,467 | 46,200 | 125,867 | +14.0 | +103.4 | 113,691 | 90.3 | 1,560,682 | +15.2 | 1,482,706 | 36,344 | 41,338 |
| Wisconsin | 13,222 | 19,400 | 52,889 | -12.0 | +62.2 | 45,756 | 86.5 | 584,482 | -13.1 | 525,557 | 18,312 | 40,615 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 8,665 | 12,600 | 34,661 | -3.4 | -12.8 | 32,971 | 95.1 | 288,098 | +2.8 | 277,557 | 8,233 | 2,023 |
| Florida | 11,271 | 16,900 | 45,084 | -17.5 | +59.5 | 40,920 | 90.8 | 474,768 | -13.9 | 447,206 | 23,425 | 4,137 |
| Georgia | 13,917 | 18,400 | 55,669 | -4.2 | +48.4 | 53,693 | 96.3 | 487,819 | -2 | 474,542 | 5,706 | 7,455 |
| Mississippi | 6,664 | 9,700 | 26,654 | +1 | +13.3 | 25,164 | 94.4 | 229,461 | +7.1 | 220,612 | 3,678 | 5,130 |
| South Carolina | 7,773 | 11,200 | 31,091 | +4.6 | +65.0 | 28,562 | 91.9 | 241,127 | +1.8 | 229,574 | 5,044 | 6,415 |
| Tennessee | 16,809 | 25,800 | 67,235 | -8.0 | +40.2 | 64,293 | 95.6 | 618,783 | -3.0 | 600,133 | 12,197 | 6,453 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa | 9,714 | 16,600 | 38,856 | +55.7 | -23.9 | 35,697 | 91.9 | 386,277 | +62.0 | 366,222 | 17,522 | 2,215 |
| Minnesota | 21,412 | 32,500 | 85,649 | +31.6 | -21.7 | 76,733 | 89.6 | 1,012,967 | +32.3 | 933,044 | 35,352 | 44,571 |
| Nebraska | 5,317 | 7,700 | 21,269 | +39.8 | -15.6 | 19,093 | 89.8 | 228,623 | +45.7 | 210,971 | 8,401 | 9,248 |
| North Dakota | 1,765 | 2,600 | 7,061 | +20.8 | -23.6 | 6,340 | 89.8 | 73,347 | +22.9 | 67,594 | 2,794 | 2,969 |
| South Dakota | 1,176 | 1,500 | 4,705 | -5.1 | -32.0 | 4,431 | 94.2 | 41,623 | -3.9 | 39,862 | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Region IX: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 4,036 | 5,800 | 16,144 | -17.3 | -52.4 | 15,197 | 94.1 | 109,752 | -16.1 | 104,304 | 2,661 | 2,787 |
| Kansas | 7,573 | 11,400 | 30,291 | +15.4 | +26.7 | 27,299 | 90.1 | 317,888 | +18.7 | 296,645 | 12,338 | 8,905 |
| Missouri | 19,332 | 28,200 | 77,329 | +8.4 | +20.7 | 69,528 | 89.9 | 878,894 | +17.6 | 834,678 | 9,695 | 34,221 |
| Oklahoma | 7,435 | 11,300 | 29,739 | +14.9 | -8.2 | 26,769 | 90.0 | 340,875 | +17.7 | 317,715 | 21,530 | 1,630 |
| Region X: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana | 16,155 | 22,900 | 64,620 | -11.6 | +16.5 | 61,027 | 94.4 | 610,950 | -12.2 | 584,102 | 17,866 | 8,544 |
| New Mexico | 2,478 | 3,700 | 9,912 | +32.2 | -10.5 | 9,525 | 95.1 | 93,478 | +30.7 | 90,383 | 2,560 | 519 |
| Texas | 15,313 | 24,000 | 61,254 | -3.5 | -15.0 | 55,168 | 90.1 | 513,784 | -1 | 480,902 | 31,100 | 1,026 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 1,785 | 2,600 | 7,139 | -8.0 | -11.2 | 6,872 | 96.3 | 83,588 | -8.3 | 81,373 | 2,188 | 27 |
| Colorado | 3,179 | 4,800 | 12,718 | -11.7 | -59.2 | 11,862 | 93.3 | 136,219 | -9.3 | 128,761 | 4,120 | 2,768 |
| Idaho | 3,936 | 6,200 | 15,720 | +18.6 | -42.2 | 14,976 | 95.3 | 193,286 | +16.8 | 186,910 | 6,338 | 16 |
| Montana | 6,094 | 9,000 | 24,378 | +46.3 | -38.3 | 24,378 | 100.0 | 280,350 | +48.3 | 280,350 | (⁵) | (⁵) |
| Utah | 3,892 | 5,000 | 15,570 | +9 | +6 | 14,289 | 91.8 | 217,026 | +2.4 | 203,852 | 8,930 | 4,215 |
| Wyoming | 1,600 | 2,600 | 6,400 | +28.2 | -28.5 | 5,754 | 89.9 | 89,935 | +30.6 | 83,654 | 5,119 | 1,162 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | 88,034 | 130,900 | 352,136 | -9.1 | -18.5 | 311,520 | 88.5 | 5,063,320 | -6.2 | 4,681,609 | 192,733 | 216,586 |
| Nevada | 1,099 | 1,600 | 4,307 | +2.0 | -59.0 | 4,107 | 93.4 | 57,911 | +1.5 | 55,072 | 1,692 | 1,147 |
| Oregon | 9,716 | 20,600 | 38,865 | +128.5 | +11.0 | 34,912 | 89.8 | 525,898 | +131.6 | 489,754 | 26,824 | 9,139 |
| Washington | 11,635 | 19,000 | 46,539 | (⁵) | -37.2 | 40,622 | 87.8 | 699,024 | +3 | 539,115 | 26,269 | 33,640 |
| Territories: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska | 373 | 600 | 1,491 | -22.7 | -50.7 | 1,439 | 96.5 | 21,865 | -21.6 | 21,265 | 600 | 0 |
| Hawaii | 378 | 600 | 1,514 | +5.4 | -48.0 | 1,167 | 77.1 | 13,385 | +7.4 | 11,763 | 152 | 1,470 |

¹ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks.

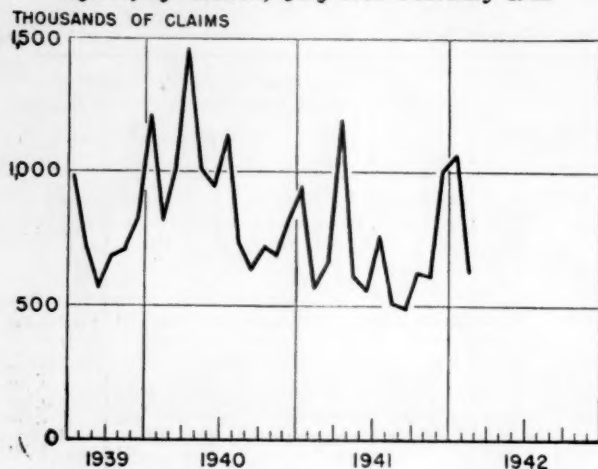
² Includes supplemental payments, not classified by type of unemployment.

³ Benefits for partial and part-total unemployment are not provided by State law in Montana, New York, and Pennsylvania.

⁴ Excludes Rhode Island and South Dakota, for which data were not reported.

⁵ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Chart 4.—Number of initial claims received in local offices, by month, July 1939–February 1942



though 2.9 percent less than in January, was larger than the outlay for any month in 1941. If disbursements in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, where conversion unemployment has been unusually heavy, were excluded from the totals, benefit payments would have decreased 7.2 percent from January and would have been 4.9 percent below February 1941, instead of 15 percent above.

After a sharp increase in January, the number of weeks of all types of unemployment for which benefit payments were issued during February dropped 5.7 percent, to 3.4 million. Weeks of compensated unemployment, however, were 2.8 percent more numerous than in February 1941.

Almost 3.3 million man-weeks of unemployment were compensated during February. Both compensated and uncompensated man-weeks of unemployment among covered workers, however, totaled 4 million. The number of unemployed individuals who received at least one benefit payment during February declined by about 14,000, to 1.2 million. Approximately 30 percent of the 4 million persons unemployed during February, as estimated by the WPA, were drawing unemployment compensation, a slightly higher proportion than in January, when the unemployed numbered 4.2 million.

Claims and payments.—As in the past 2 years, initial claims receipts, which mark the initiation of new periods of unemployment, after rising in January decline sharply in February—to 620,000 (table 8). Every State³ reported a decline of at

least 22 percent, and 34 States had declines of as much as 40–66 percent; the over-all reduction was 42 percent below the January level. Receipts

Table 8.—Number of initial and continued claims received in local offices, by State, February 1942

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 23, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Initial claims | | | Continued claims | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percentage change from— | | Number | Percentage change from— | |
| | | January 1942 | February 1941 | | January 1942 | February 1941 |
| Total..... | 1 620, 270 | -41.7 | +9.7 | 4, 103, 347 | -10.5 | +1.4 |
| Region I: | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 7, 347 | -45.1 | -31.3 | 32, 448 | -25.2 | -30.3 |
| Maine..... | 2, 337 | -40.7 | -23.0 | 14, 441 | -36.6 | -39.7 |
| Massachusetts..... | 20, 958 | -38.3 | -15.0 | 134, 612 | -18.3 | -23.0 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1, 326 | -48.1 | +108.5 | 10, 200 | -23.5 | -18.1 |
| Rhode Island..... | 6, 650 | -25.3 | +46.7 | 27, 888 | -12.2 | +3.4 |
| Vermont..... | 1, 097 | -41.8 | -22.7 | 6, 566 | -4.6 | -41.0 |
| Region II: | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 84, 294 | -41.1 | -9.1 | 475, 931 | -25.8 | -21.5 |
| Region III: | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 2, 123 | -42.6 | +8.4 | 12, 097 | +27.0 | -3.3 |
| New Jersey..... | 31, 769 | -49.8 | +31.1 | 206, 729 | -23.4 | +22.5 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 27, 762 | -42.0 | -14.9 | 251, 250 | -18.5 | -21.3 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 1, 536 | -49.6 | -31.0 | 15, 609 | -4.8 | -39.2 |
| Maryland..... | 5, 404 | -27.3 | +35.7 | 35, 067 | -16.2 | -8.4 |
| North Carolina..... | 9, 316 | -60.5 | -21.8 | 59, 112 | -28.6 | -3.6 |
| Virginia..... | 2, 371 | -45.1 | -6.8 | 27, 638 | -26.8 | -19.6 |
| West Virginia..... | 4, 391 | -33.8 | -3.4 | 24, 061 | -11.7 | -26.3 |
| Region V: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 8, 248 | -30.6 | +78.2 | 22, 147 | -7.1 | +4.3 |
| Michigan..... | 70, 637 | -26.4 | +246.6 | 456, 546 | +15.8 | +272.8 |
| Ohio..... | 22, 998 | -52.4 | -17.8 | 234, 302 | -1.9 | +11.7 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 49, 957 | -40.1 | -4.3 | 216, 031 | -26.3 | -4.3 |
| Indiana..... | 12, 551 | -59.9 | +86.1 | 141, 040 | +1.1 | +81.2 |
| Wisconsin..... | 12, 214 | -22.0 | +51.5 | 71, 201 | -14.0 | +49.2 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 6, 078 | -50.4 | -8.9 | 48, 999 | -11.8 | -9.6 |
| Florida..... | 8, 841 | -35.2 | +38.0 | 53, 714 | -12.0 | +47.0 |
| Georgia..... | 7, 723 | -38.4 | +8.8 | 76, 353 | -8.8 | +51.0 |
| Mississippi..... | 5, 420 | -45.8 | +25.9 | 33, 268 | -11.1 | +16.3 |
| South Carolina..... | 3, 722 | -58.3 | +32.3 | 40, 036 | -20.8 | +63.1 |
| Tennessee..... | 9, 755 | -39.9 | +45.5 | 96, 589 | +2.6 | +40.9 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 8, 088 | -50.3 | +21.7 | 56, 722 | +9.3 | -21.4 |
| Minnesota..... | 13, 805 | -50.4 | -7.1 | 103, 888 | +1.8 | -20.3 |
| Nebraska..... | 3, 209 | -56.0 | +10.5 | 26, 159 | +4.8 | -11.6 |
| North Dakota..... | 1, 201 | -53.6 | -4.0 | 9, 081 | +2.0 | -27.7 |
| South Dakota..... | 541 | -38.4 | +16.6 | 5, 252 | -13.3 | -31.6 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 3, 902 | -34.6 | -37.6 | 18, 546 | -20.0 | -58.4 |
| Kansas..... | 5, 827 | -42.1 | +18.7 | 36, 408 | +3.0 | +1.1 |
| Missouri..... | 14, 576 | -43.1 | +41.0 | 106, 738 | -3.2 | +16.2 |
| Oklahoma..... | 7, 493 | -35.7 | -3.0 | 38, 204 | +10.9 | -12.7 |
| Region X: | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 10, 580 | -45.0 | +31.2 | 89, 517 | -11.0 | +32.2 |
| New Mexico..... | 1, 480 | -50.6 | +18.3 | 12, 103 | +8.0 | -11.3 |
| Texas..... | 18, 983 | -27.5 | -2.4 | 99, 462 | -5.5 | -11.1 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 2, 072 | -46.2 | +7.5 | 8, 010 | -14.6 | -24.9 |
| Colorado..... | 2, 572 | -39.2 | -24.2 | 16, 709 | -12.9 | -55.5 |
| Idaho..... | 2, 457 | -56.0 | -11.7 | 20, 969 | -9.9 | -34.4 |
| Montana..... | 1, 839 | -65.6 | -25.4 | 30, 125 | +6.5 | -35.8 |
| Utah..... | 2, 177 | -41.7 | +7.3 | 16, 251 | -10.2 | -6.1 |
| Wyoming..... | 1, 119 | -52.3 | -30.5 | 9, 298 | +3.0 | -17.4 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | |
| California..... | 72, 046 | -33.3 | +6.5 | 454, 804 | (¹) | -8.7 |
| Nevada..... | 643 | -57.6 | -26.4 | 5, 761 | -10.0 | -54.5 |
| Oregon..... | 6, 340 | -63.2 | +25.4 | 50, 071 | +3.1 | -12.3 |
| Washington..... | 12, 071 | -56.0 | -28.6 | 60, 431 | -20.7 | -31.5 |
| Territories: | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | (¹) | | | 2, 922 | -4.1 | -44.6 |
| Hawaii..... | 424 | -31.6 | -36.7 | 2, 041 | +1.1 | -54.9 |

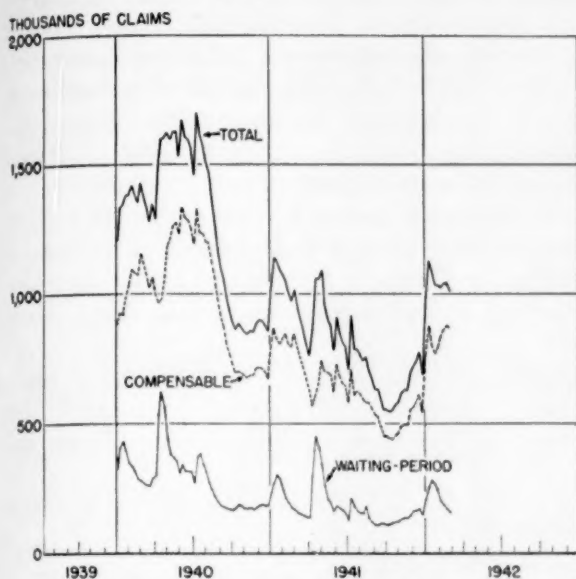
¹ Excludes Alaska, for which data were not reported.

² Excludes claims for partial unemployment.

³ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Excludes Alaska, for which February data were not reported.

Chart 5.—Number of waiting-period and compensable continued claims received, for weeks ended in January 1940–February 1942¹



¹ Comparable data not available prior to January 1940.

were, however, 9.7 percent above those in February 1941, when the defense program was wiping out much of the seasonal pattern of lay-offs. The effect of priorities unemployment this year has served to swell the ranks of the unemployed. This is clearly evident in the fact that several of the important industrial States⁴ received substantially larger volumes of initial claims this February than last. Slackening construction activity following the boom of recent months contributed to the increase over February 1941 in initial claims filed in most of the Southern States and in Kansas and Missouri.

The upswing in continued claims receipts, begun in November, was halted in February. The 4.1 million claims filed by workers who were serving waiting periods or drawing benefits represented a decline of 11 percent from the January total, although they were 56,500 or 1.4 percent above the February 1941 level. Waiting-period claims declined more sharply than compensable claims—an indication of a slackening in the volume of new unemployment arising from conversion to all-out war production. While compensable claims declined 2.1 percent from January, they were 3.9 percent higher than in February 1941. Waiting-period claims were 37 percent below January

⁴ Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin.

receipts and 9.3 percent below those in February 1941 (table 1).

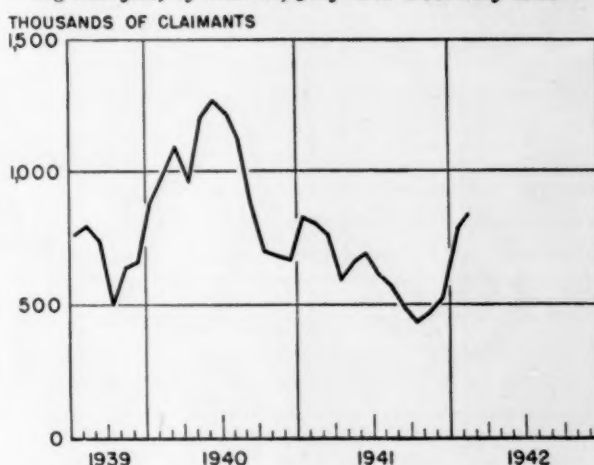
Benefit payments rose in 26 States (table 7); all these States except Michigan and Connecticut had reported increases in initial claims receipts in January. Most of the important industrial States⁵ in which new initial claims rose sharply in January, reported lower continued-claims loads and smaller benefit disbursements in February, a change which suggests that in these States a substantial portion of January unemployment compensation claimants probably became reemployed. States reporting increases over January in both claims and payments were scattered throughout the country and included most of the States in the North Central, South Central, Rocky Mountain, and Pacific Coast regions.

Twenty-four States paid more benefits in February 1942 than they had paid a year earlier, and in fifteen of them payments were higher than in February 1940.

After the steep increases of the previous 2 months, Michigan benefit disbursements in February rose another 15 percent to \$6.1 million. More than two-fifths of this total went to unemployed workers in Detroit. For the entire State, disbursements totaled more than five times the February 1941 payments and approached the high levels reached in 1938–40 in August, the month following the initiation of new benefit years by most claimants. Disbursements in Michigan in the first 2 months of 1942 aggregated \$11.4 million,

⁵ California, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

Chart 6.—Average weekly number of claimants drawing benefits, by month, July 1939–February 1942¹



¹ Data for 1939 represent number of recipients during midweek of month.

three-fourths of the total benefit outlay in that State during the entire year 1941. In Indiana and Wisconsin, benefit payments in January and February were equivalent to 50 and 43 percent, respectively, of total disbursements in these States during 1941. For the country as a whole, disbursements to unemployed workers in the first 2 months of 1942 totaled \$80.9 million—9.6 percent more than in the same period of 1941.

Although the 3.1 million weeks compensated for total unemployment were 3.4 percent fewer than the number in January, they constituted 92 percent of all compensated weeks, as against 90 percent in January and 89 percent in December. Weeks compensated for partial unemployment declined 36 percent—to 162,000—after having increased steadily since October.

A marked decline in the number of persons receiving their first compensation payment in their benefit year accompanied the slight January-February decreases in continued claims receipts and benefit disbursements. First payments during February totaled 351,000, about 63,000 or 15 percent less than in January. This decline was somewhat sharper than that in 1941 and contrasted with a 10-percent increase in 1940.

Individuals exhausting their rights to further compensation during their benefit year totaled 119,000 in February, 31 percent fewer than last February and 48 percent fewer than in February 1940.

Status of funds.—Collections deposited in State clearing accounts in the first 2 months of 1942 totaled \$277 million, 27 percent more than the

Table 9.—Collections deposited in State clearing accounts, January-February 1942, and funds available for benefits as of February 28, 1942, by State

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 20, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Collections deposited ¹ January-February 1942 | | Funds available for benefits ¹ as of Feb. 28, 1942 | Social Security Board region and State | Collections deposited ¹ January-February 1942 | | Funds available for benefits ¹ as of Feb. 28, 1942 |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Amount | Percentage change from January-February 1941 | | | Amount | Percentage change from January-February 1941 | |
| Total..... | \$277,448,528 | +27.3 | \$2,730,812,717 | Region VII—Continued. | | | |
| Region I: | | | | South Carolina..... | \$1,849,333 | +37.8 | \$17,773,661 |
| Connecticut..... | 5,989,734 | -1.9 | 69,678,743 | Tennessee..... | 3,396,680 | +41.5 | 22,971,889 |
| Maine..... | 1,596,819 | +51.5 | 8,979,943 | Region VIII: | | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 12,552,611 | +25.5 | 118,837,732 | Iowa..... | 2,447,883 | +41.4 | 25,110,711 |
| New Hampshire..... | 1,610,609 | +64.9 | 9,597,194 | Minnesota..... | 3,032,384 | +22.6 | 29,782,114 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3,707,757 | +37.7 | 24,951,115 | Nebraska..... | 578,512 | -9.3 | 10,527,836 |
| Vermont..... | 522,046 | +23.1 | 5,018,927 | North Dakota..... | 256,023 | (²) | 2,553,812 |
| Region II: | | | | South Dakota..... | 196,231 | -28.5 | 3,794,026 |
| New York..... | 38,267,030 | +23.4 | 316,827,573 | Region IX: | | | |
| Region III: | | | | Arkansas..... | 1,360,295 | +56.2 | 9,511,902 |
| Delaware..... | 735,786 | +25.9 | 10,012,873 | Kansas..... | 1,173,901 | -2.5 | 17,772,038 |
| New Jersey..... | 17,767,553 | +36.1 | 193,933,369 | Missouri..... | 6,833,947 | +21.5 | 82,952,491 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 26,051,209 | +23.7 | 232,429,516 | Oklahoma..... | 1,948,201 | +28.4 | 22,661,662 |
| Region IV: | | | | Region X: | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,829,079 | +38.0 | 26,167,859 | Louisiana..... | 2,788,758 | +25.9 | 22,340,358 |
| Maryland..... | 4,948,360 | +41.0 | 37,827,864 | New Mexico..... | 432,064 | +22.7 | 3,628,390 |
| North Carolina..... | 3,970,843 | (²) | 36,861,727 | Texas..... | 4,534,289 | (²) | 69,826,389 |
| Virginia..... | 2,532,727 | -9.1 | 28,996,807 | Region XI: | | | |
| West Virginia..... | 1,686,874 | -2.3 | 29,455,843 | Arizona..... | 718,637 | +34.9 | 5,367,046 |
| Region V: | | | | Colorado..... | 1,461,765 | +28.0 | 14,385,141 |
| Kentucky..... | 3,040,040 | +8.3 | 43,422,872 | Idaho..... | 669,809 | +25.0 | 3,871,903 |
| Michigan..... | 18,953,843 | +26.2 | 132,246,313 | Montana..... | 781,080 | +4.2 | 6,291,565 |
| Ohio..... | 20,307,281 | +30.0 | 243,498,464 | Utah..... | 955,437 | +27.5 | 6,239,546 |
| Region VI: | | | | Wyoming..... | 341,219 | +10.2 | 3,002,732 |
| Illinois..... | 22,250,346 | +26.5 | 263,395,812 | Region XII: | | | |
| Indiana..... | 7,255,564 | +19.2 | 70,485,054 | California..... | 27,450,385 | +43.2 | 218,033,505 |
| Wisconsin..... | 877,705 | (²) | 68,853,509 | Nevada..... | 350,051 | +39.5 | 1,735,159 |
| Region VII: | | | | Oregon..... | 2,274,365 | +33.3 | 17,999,534 |
| Alabama..... | 3,315,155 | +17.9 | 28,344,071 | Washington..... | 4,605,698 | +63.5 | 34,965,826 |
| Florida..... | 2,257,492 | +16.1 | 16,292,604 | Territories: | | | |
| Georgia..... | 3,268,861 | +60.1 | 33,692,566 | Alaska..... | 238,654 | +62.7 | 2,028,497 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,002,724 | +31.0 | 6,582,009 | Hawaii..... | 384,789 | -16.9 | 9,294,575 |

¹ Represents contributions from employers, plus such penalties and interest as are available for benefits, and contributions from employees. Adjusted for refunds of contributions and for dishonored contribution checks. Current contribution rates, as a percent of taxable wages, are as follows: for employers, 2.7 percent in all States except Michigan, where rate is 3.0 percent; for employees, 1.5 percent in Rhode Island, and 1.0 percent in Alabama, California, Kentucky, and New Jersey. Experience rating, resulting in modified contribution rates, became effective Jan. 1, 1938, in Wisconsin; Jan. 1, 1940, in Indiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota; Jan. 1, 1941, in California, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia; Apr. 1, 1941, in Alabama, Connecticut, and Hawaii; July 1, 1941, in Oregon; and Jan. 1, 1942, in Arizona, Colorado,

Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming. All States collect contributions on a quarterly basis, either wholly or in part, except West Virginia which collects on a monthly basis.

² Represents sum of balances at end of month in State clearing account and benefit-payment account, and in State unemployment trust fund account maintained in the U. S. Treasury. State unemployment trust fund accounts reflect transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

³ Excludes North Carolina, North Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin, because for these States contributions for the 2 periods compared relate to wages paid during different numbers of months.

amount for the same period last year (table 9). This increase in employer contributions on covered fourth-quarter 1941 pay rolls was shared by all but 7 of the 47 jurisdictions for which comparable data are available. Expanded employment and higher employee earnings were the principal factors making for increased collections.

Collections exceeded benefit payments during the first 2 months of 1942 by almost \$200 million, thus increasing total funds available for benefit payments to \$2.7 billion at the end of February.

Characteristics of Placements, Fourth Quarter, 1941

Of the 1.4 million placements made by public employment offices in the last 3 months of 1941, 866,000 were of men and 510,000 of women. More than half the men were placed in the construction and manufacturing industries, while wholesale and retail trade and the service industries took four-fifths of the women (table 10). Young men and women under 30 years of age comprised about half the total. Total fourth-quarter placements were 11 percent below the high level reached in the previous quarter; placements in agriculture, forestry, and fishery showed the greatest relative decline.

The impact of industrial expansion during 1941 caused a shift in the occupational pattern of

Table 10.—Complete placements of men and women, by industry and race, October–December 1941

[Corrected to Feb. 25, 1942.]

| Industry division | Total | | Men | | Women | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent- age change from July- Septem- ber 1941 | Total | White | Total | White |
| Total..... | 1,376,614 | -11.4 | 866,265 | 713,799 | 510,349 | 370,519 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishery..... | 68,196 | -47.4 | 63,288 | 55,228 | 4,908 | 3,098 |
| Mining..... | 7,340 | -16.9 | 7,131 | 6,548 | 209 | 206 |
| Construction..... | 228,915 | -26.4 | 227,426 | 175,363 | 1,489 | 1,421 |
| Manufacturing..... | 312,414 | -10.1 | 228,244 | 210,934 | 87,170 | 82,467 |
| Transportation, com- munication, and other public utilities..... | 39,347 | -8.1 | 37,040 | 30,785 | 2,307 | 2,236 |
| Wholesale and retail trade..... | 248,825 | +7.8 | 130,910 | 106,276 | 117,915 | 113,529 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate..... | 11,032 | -12.9 | 6,500 | 5,222 | 4,442 | 4,214 |
| Service industries..... | 457,948 | -2.2 | 166,140 | 121,053 | 291,808 | 163,263 |
| Domestic service..... | 289,444 | -3 | 57,068 | 35,036 | 232,376 | 110,749 |
| Regular Government agencies..... | 32,814 | +20.5 | 28,150 | 23,295 | 4,664 | 4,508 |
| Government relief projects..... | 34,064 | +15.8 | 21,821 | 18,942 | 12,243 | 10,192 |
| Other service..... | 101,626 | -16.1 | 59,101 | 43,780 | 42,525 | 37,814 |
| Establishments not elsewhere classified..... | 2,597 | -10.4 | 2,496 | 2,390 | 101 | 95 |

Table 11.—Complete placements of men and women, by occupation and race, October–December 1941

[Corrected to Mar. 9, 1942]

| Occupational group | Total | | Men | | Women | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent- age change from July- Septem- ber 1941 | Total | White | Total | White |
| Total..... | 1,376,614 | -11.4 | 866,265 | 713,799 | 510,349 | 370,519 |
| Professional and mana- gerial..... | 10,964 | -17.6 | 8,552 | 8,331 | 2,412 | 2,331 |
| Clerical and sales..... | 177,383 | +18.7 | 60,303 | 59,045 | 117,080 | 116,365 |
| Service..... | 426,666 | -4.3 | 134,619 | 86,645 | 292,047 | 163,038 |
| Agricultural, fishery, and forestry..... | 72,782 | -45.9 | 67,318 | 56,736 | 5,464 | 3,610 |
| Skilled..... | 122,599 | -12.2 | 116,511 | 112,844 | 6,088 | 5,610 |
| Semiskilled..... | 157,242 | -11.5 | 118,920 | 110,528 | 38,322 | 35,144 |
| Unskilled..... | 408,710 | -17.2 | 359,795 | 279,432 | 48,915 | 44,400 |
| Unspecified..... | 268 | | 247 | 238 | 21 | 21 |

placements (table 11). Placements in semi-skilled jobs in the fourth quarter were 44 percent above the last quarter of 1940, while those in unskilled jobs increased only 24 percent, and those in skilled jobs declined 1.6 percent. In the fourth quarter of 1941, placements in unskilled jobs accounted for 29.7 percent of the total, while placements in skilled and semiskilled jobs comprised 8.9 and 11.4 percent, respectively, of all jobs filled. Further depletion of the supply of skilled workers and consequent job dilution will probably increase the proportion of semiskilled and unskilled jobs filled.

Nonindustrial States—such as Mississippi, Nebraska, and South Carolina—reported considerable declines in fourth-quarter placements as a result of the completion of large defense construction projects begun in 1940. The close of the agricultural harvesting season during the fourth quarter brought relatively steep reductions in placements in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington. Three States—New York, California, and Texas—continued to account for one-fourth of all placements.

Although the 154,000 placements by public employment offices in 20 selected defense industries (table 12) set a quarterly high for 1941, women and nonwhite workers again failed to share in the increase. Total placements in these industries increased 3.2 percent from the third to the fourth quarter, but the 16,600 jobs filled by women represented a decline of 1.9 percent and the 3,900 filled by nonwhite workers a decrease of 11 percent. The proportion of women placed in defense jobs

has shown a steady decline throughout 1941—from 14 percent in the first quarter to 10.7 percent in the fourth. Placements of nonwhite workers constituted 2.5 percent of all defense placements, slightly less than the 3.0 percent of the 3 preceding quarters. The proportion of total jobs filled by women during the year 1941 decreased to 36 percent in contrast to 40 percent in 1940, while the proportion of nonwhite placements remained the same—approximately 20 percent in both years.

Industrial characteristics.—The completion of many Army cantonments coupled with a slower rate of expansion in defense industries resulted in a 26-percent drop in fourth-quarter construction placements as against a 58-percent gain in the same period of 1940. Despite the fourth-quarter lag in building activity, the 1 million construction placements made in 1941 represented an increase of 66 percent over the previous year. Construction jobs comprised 19 percent of all placements in 1941, as compared with 16 percent in the previous year. The 312,000 manufacturing placements were 10 percent less than the number in the previous quarter, but 44 percent above those in the fourth quarter of 1940. Together, construction and manufacturing accounted for 41 percent of all jobs filled in 1941, whereas the proportion was 33 percent in 1940.

The 20 selected defense industries listed in table 12 were credited with half of all manufactur-

ing placements. The aircraft industry reached a new high of 41,000 placements, one-fourth of the total for the 20 selected defense industries. Fourth-quarter placements increased only 11 percent over the previous 3-month total, but were 130 percent above the total in the first quarter of the year. Shipbuilding placements soared to a new quarterly peak of 26,200, more than 50 percent above the third quarter and almost four times the number in the first 3 months of 1941; the two industries combined accounted for 44 percent of all defense placements in the last 3 months of 1941.

Placements in domestic service totaled 289,000 in the fourth quarter, and for the year as a whole outnumbered those made in 1940 by 26 percent, although they comprised a smaller proportion of all jobs filled by the Employment Service. Placements in agriculture, fishery, and forestry declined 47 percent from the third to the fourth quarter; in the corresponding period of 1940 the drop was only 33 percent.

Wholesale and retail trade was the only industrial category in which placements increased from the third to the last quarter of 1941.

Characteristics of workers placed.—The proportion of all jobs filled by women rose from 34 percent in the third quarter to 37 percent in the fourth, as a result of the seasonal spurt in trade, in which women accounted for 47 percent of total

Table 12.—Complete placements of men and women in selected defense industries, by race, October–December 1941

[Corrected to Feb. 26, 1942]

| Industry | Total | | Men | | Women | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | Number | Percentage change from July–September 1941 | Total | White | Total | White |
| Total..... | 154,182 | +3.2 | 137,627 | 133,852 | 16,555 | 16,431 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 41,173 | +10.9 | 38,009 | 37,475 | 3,164 | 3,157 |
| Automobiles and automobile equipment..... | 8,627 | +16.8 | 7,797 | 7,658 | 830 | 828 |
| Clocks and watches..... | 501 | -32.8 | 295 | 292 | 206 | 206 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 12,000 | -16.3 | 8,128 | 7,960 | 3,872 | 3,860 |
| Hardwood distillation, charcoal, and naval stores..... | 55 | -54.2 | 54 | 46 | 1 | 1 |
| Industrial chemicals..... | 5,427 | -10.5 | 4,464 | 4,130 | 963 | 956 |
| Industrial rubber goods..... | 402 | -13.9 | 308 | 303 | 94 | 92 |
| Iron and steel and their products..... | 21,132 | -18.7 | 18,873 | 17,841 | 2,259 | 2,240 |
| Lighting fixtures..... | 850 | -15.4 | 639 | 603 | 211 | 206 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 20,687 | -10.0 | 18,790 | 18,365 | 1,897 | 1,858 |
| Miscellaneous chemical products..... | 4,876 | +39.6 | 3,839 | 3,460 | 1,037 | 1,018 |
| Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts..... | 140 | +22.8 | 112 | 104 | 28 | 28 |
| Nonferrous-metal products not elsewhere classified..... | 5,523 | +11.4 | 5,067 | 4,789 | 516 | 513 |
| Petroleum refining..... | 1,882 | -14.9 | 1,461 | 1,325 | 121 | 120 |
| Primary alloying, and rolling and drawing of nonferrous metals (except aluminum)..... | 507 | -32.8 | 389 | 381 | 118 | 118 |
| Professional and scientific instruments, photographic apparatus, and optical goods..... | 1,719 | +12.1 | 1,249 | 1,231 | 470 | 467 |
| Railroad equipment..... | 1,475 | -21.5 | 1,429 | 1,425 | 46 | 46 |
| Ship and boatbuilding and repair..... | 26,175 | +51.0 | 25,868 | 25,586 | 307 | 306 |
| Surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment, and supplies..... | 745 | +13.1 | 449 | 424 | 296 | 292 |
| Tires and inner tubes..... | 586 | +3 | 467 | 454 | 119 | 119 |

Table 13.—Complete placements of men and women, by age and race, October–December 1941

[Corrected to Feb. 25, 1942]

| Age group | Total | | Men | | Women | |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number | Percent-age change from July–September 1941 | Total | White | Total | White |
| Total..... | 1,376,614 | —11.4 | 866,265 | 713,799 | 510,349 | 370,519 |
| Under 21..... | 301,110 | —14.7 | 181,689 | 156,255 | 119,421 | 101,570 |
| 21–24..... | 220,519 | —10.5 | 135,791 | 109,137 | 84,728 | 62,481 |
| 25–29..... | 197,250 | —9.3 | 126,099 | 99,921 | 71,151 | 47,510 |
| 30–34..... | 161,652 | —7.4 | 103,752 | 82,994 | 57,900 | 37,202 |
| 35–39..... | 136,295 | —9.4 | 84,284 | 67,622 | 52,011 | 34,038 |
| 40–44..... | 121,554 | —9.3 | 74,864 | 61,022 | 46,090 | 29,835 |
| 45–49..... | 97,233 | —10.5 | 62,767 | 52,471 | 34,466 | 24,510 |
| 50–54..... | 67,580 | —14.0 | 44,009 | 37,981 | 23,571 | 17,240 |
| 55–59..... | 42,876 | —17.5 | 30,116 | 26,405 | 12,760 | 9,950 |
| 60–64..... | 21,744 | —19.1 | 15,797 | 14,029 | 5,947 | 4,802 |
| 65 and over..... | 8,697 | —22.0 | 7,030 | 5,913 | 1,667 | 1,363 |
| Unspecified..... | 104 | ----- | 67 | 49 | 37 | 18 |

placements, as compared with 42 percent in the preceding period. Women did not share equally with men in the rise in manufacturing placements during 1941; the proportion of female placements declined from 34 percent in the last quarter of 1940 to 32 percent in the third-quarter peak production period of 1941, and then fell off to 28 percent in the final quarter of the year.

As a result of the shift of white workers to defense production jobs, nonwhite workers accounted for 50 percent of the workers placed in the less remunerative domestic service jobs in the fourth quarter, as compared with 48 percent in the previous quarter and 38 percent in the corresponding period of 1940.

Almost 32 percent of all nonwhite male placements were in service occupations, as compared with 28 percent in the third quarter of 1941 and 26 percent in the last 3 months of 1940. Unskilled occupations accounted for 53 percent of all jobs filled by nonwhite males, a slightly smaller proportion than the 57 percent recorded in both the third quarter of 1941 and in the last 3 months of 1940. Semiskilled placements in the fourth quarter comprised 5.5 percent of all placements of nonwhite males, a slightly larger proportion than in the preceding quarter. Skilled placements constituted 2.4 percent of the total, approximately the same as in the third quarter of 1941 and the final quarter of 1940.

Nonwhite women filled 27 percent of all job orders filled by women, approximately the same proportion as in the previous quarter. As in

the past, service placements comprised the great bulk—92 percent—of all jobs filled by nonwhite women. Thirty-seven percent of all agricultural placements of women were those of nonwhite workers, a considerable increase over the 23-percent proportion in the corresponding quarter of 1940. In contrast, nonwhite workers accounted for less than 1 percent of all jobs filled by women in the 20 selected war industries, a further decline from the third-quarter low of 1.2 percent.

Since the placement of both very young and older workers was stimulated greatly by defense production, the lag in the expansion of these industries caused a relatively sharper drop in the number of jobs filled by workers in these age groups (table 13). The 301,000 placements among workers under 21 years of age continued to exceed those for all other age groups, although the number was 15 percent below that in the previous quarter; in the same period of 1940 there was a 21-percent rise. Similarly, in the age group of 55 years and over, a 19-percent decrease from the third quarter stood in sharp contrast to a corresponding 12-percent increase in the same period of the previous year. For the year 1941, however, there was a 28-percent increase in placements of workers 55 years and over, and a 33-percent rise for those under 21 years of age.

Interarea clearance.—The 29,500 interarea placements, 6.0 percent less than in the preceding quarter, comprised only 2.1 percent of all jobs filled. This was due to the decrease in plant and cantonment construction in rural areas which had previously required workers from other regions. The 11,900 placements which filled job orders for construction workers constituted about two-fifths of all interarea clearances, considerably below the three-fifths of the preceding quarter. As a result of the stringency of the labor supply in many local areas, more agricultural and manufacturing placements were made by interarea clearances than in the previous 3-month interval. In agriculture the proportion rose from 5.1 percent in the third quarter to 11 percent, and in manufacturing from 29 to 37 percent.

With constant needs for large numbers of skilled workers, which outstripped available local supplies, defense industries had to tap the labor resources of other regions. About a third of all interarea clearance placements were in 20 selected defense industries. The aircraft industry accounted for

63 percent of the defense interarea clearances; 15 percent of all placements made by the Employment Service in the aircraft industry were effected through this means.

Skilled and unskilled occupations accounted for 29 and 28 percent, respectively, of total interarea placements, a slight decline from the previous quarter. The proportion of semiskilled clearances rose to 25 percent, slightly above that for the third quarter of 1941. As in the preceding quarter, relatively more younger workers than older persons migrated to take jobs. About 70 percent of all interarea clearance placements were those of workers under 35 years of age, a slight increase over the 66 percent of the previous quarter.

Size of Benefit Payment for Total Unemployment, Fourth Quarter, 1941

Benefit checks for \$15 or more issued during the fourth quarter of 1941 constituted 33 percent of all checks issued for total unemployment—the highest proportion on record. There was also a slight increase over the previous quarter in the percent of weeks compensated in amounts of \$10–14.99. For the most part, this higher level of benefit payments was due to increased base-period earnings resulting from higher wage rates and steadier employment. Seasonal lay-offs in high-wage industries also served to raise the level of payments. In some States, revised benefit formulas resulted in higher weekly benefit amounts for high-paid workers and made it more difficult for the lowest-paid workers to qualify. As is shown in table 14, the proportion of checks issued in amounts of less than \$10 (36 percent) was lower than in any other quarter of the period 1940–41.

As in former periods, many States issued substantial numbers of checks at the maximum rate. In Alaska and Oregon, more than 70 percent of all payments were for the maximum amount, in Nevada and Washington, more than 60 percent, and in Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, and Wyoming, more than 30 percent (table 15). On the other hand, less than 5 percent of all benefit checks were issued at the maximum rate in Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, and North Carolina as a result of the low wage levels and stringent eligibility requirements prevalent in those States. For example, an Idaho worker would have had to earn more than \$585 in a single quarter of his base

Table 14.—Percent of all weeks of total unemployment compensated in specified amounts, by quarter, January 1940–December 1941

| Year and quarter | Percent of all weeks of total unemployment compensated in amounts of— | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Less than \$5.00 | \$5.00–9.99 | \$10.00–14.99 | \$15.00 or more |
| 1940 | | | | |
| January–March..... | 4.9 | 37.6 | 29.1 | 28.4 |
| April–June..... | 4.9 | 40.0 | 29.8 | 25.3 |
| July–September..... | 4.8 | 39.8 | 28.1 | 27.3 |
| October–December..... | 4.0 | 37.9 | 30.0 | 28.1 |
| 1941 | | | | |
| January–March..... | 3.6 | 36.0 | 30.6 | 29.8 |
| April–June..... | 3.0 | 36.9 | 31.3 | 28.8 |
| July–September..... | 2.4 | 36.9 | 29.5 | 31.2 |
| October–December..... | 2.0 | 33.9 | 30.9 | 33.2 |

period in order to qualify for the maximum weekly benefit amount of \$18.

In 18 States, the proportion of payments for \$10 or more was higher than the 64-percent average for all States. In Alaska, California, Illinois, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington more than 85 percent of all checks were for amounts of \$10 or more, and more than 50 percent for \$15 or more. In contrast, fewer than 25 percent of all payments to unemployed workers in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, North Carolina, and South Carolina were for \$10 or more. Low wage rates and the annual-earnings plans used in computing weekly benefit amounts accounted for the small proportions of such payments in Kentucky, Maine, and North Carolina.⁶

Outstanding increases over the preceding quarter in the proportion of payments of \$10 or more were reported by Idaho and South Dakota; appreciable increases also occurred in Alabama, Minnesota, Ohio, and Oklahoma. Seasonal lay-offs in construction and iron mining were factors contributing to the increases in Minnesota and South Dakota. Material shortages resulted in the lay-off of higher-paid workers in nondefense industries in Alabama and Ohio. Hawaii was the only jurisdiction reporting a substantial decline in payments at the higher levels.

In only 20 States, as compared with 26 in the third quarter, the major portion of all payments were in amounts of less than \$10. Low wage rates accounted for the concentration of these smaller payments in States located in the North

⁶ In these States, the weekly benefit amount is based on earnings during an entire year which may include quarters of reduced earnings; as a result, the benefit rate tends to be lower than in States using the high-quarter method of computation.

Table 15.—Percentage distribution of number of weeks of total unemployment compensated by amount of benefit payment, and percent at minimum and maximum benefit payable, by State, October–December 1941

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 19, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Total number of weeks compensated | Percent of weeks compensated ¹ in amounts of— | | | | Minimum weekly benefit | | Maximum weekly benefit | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Less than \$5.00 | \$5.00–9.99 | \$10.00–14.99 | \$15.00 or more | Amount | Percent of total weeks compensated | Amount | Percent of total weeks compensated |
| Total..... | 5,754,628 | 2.0 | 33.9 | 30.9 | 33.2 | | | | |
| Region I: | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 54,271 | | 43.2 | 35.0 | 21.8 | \$6.00 | 2.4 | \$20.00 | 8.1 |
| Maine..... | 34,828 | (²) | 81.4 | 16.0 | 2.6 | 5.00 | 27.0 | 15.00 | 2.6 |
| Massachusetts..... | 313,923 | | 42.8 | 31.3 | 25.9 | 6.00 | 13.7 | 15.00 | 25.9 |
| New Hampshire..... | 25,251 | | 64.6 | 29.9 | 5.5 | 6.00 | 25.4 | 15.00 | 5.5 |
| Rhode Island..... | 63,789 | | 31.3 | 40.2 | 28.5 | 6.00 | .7 | 16.00 | 24.2 |
| Vermont..... | 5,743 | .2 | 70.8 | 17.9 | 11.1 | 5.00 | 6.6 | 15.00 | 11.1 |
| Region II: | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 1,034,899 | | 30.0 | 33.2 | 36.8 | 7.00 | 14.4 | 15.00 | 36.8 |
| Region III: | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 10,072 | | 49.1 | 29.8 | 21.1 | 5.00 | 12.3 | 15.00 | 21.1 |
| New Jersey..... | 318,046 | | 27.0 | 37.2 | 35.8 | 7.00 | 9.1 | 18.00 | 22.3 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 353,843 | | 42.6 | 31.0 | 26.4 | 7.50 | 25.2 | 15.00 | 26.4 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 30,967 | .1 | 29.1 | 40.6 | 30.2 | 6.00 | 5.9 | 18.00 | 19.5 |
| Maryland..... | 71,193 | | 26.2 | 37.0 | 36.8 | 7.00 | 9.4 | 17.00 | 27.6 |
| North Carolina..... | 132,555 | 18.7 | 67.5 | 11.3 | 2.5 | 3.00 | 6.5 | 15.00 | 2.5 |
| Virginia..... | 58,925 | 10.4 | 56.6 | 24.3 | 8.7 | 3.00 | 4.1 | 15.00 | 8.7 |
| West Virginia..... | 36,949 | (³) | 45.7 | 35.5 | 18.8 | 6.00 | 14.1 | 15.00 | 18.8 |
| Region V: | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 61,924 | 15.1 | 62.5 | 19.3 | 3.1 | 4.00 | 4.7 | 15.00 | 3.1 |
| Michigan..... | 281,149 | | 21.3 | 29.9 | 48.8 | (⁴) | 6.7 | 16.00 | 42.9 |
| Ohio..... | 216,085 | 3.0 | 38.7 | 32.9 | 25.4 | 5.00 | .3 | 16.00 | 8.9 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 389,830 | | 13.2 | 33.2 | 53.6 | 7.00 | 3.8 | 16.00 | 46.9 |
| Indiana..... | 136,269 | .5 | 21.7 | 36.7 | 41.1 | 3.00 | (⁵) | 16.00 | 32.7 |
| Wisconsin..... | 64,551 | | 39.8 | 32.2 | 28.0 | 6.00 | 9.4 | 15.00 | 27.6 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 89,879 | 16.5 | 56.5 | 17.8 | 9.2 | 2.00 | 2.8 | 15.00 | 9.2 |
| Florida..... | 127,843 | .5 | 46.5 | 30.6 | 22.4 | 5.00 | 5.5 | 15.00 | 22.4 |
| Georgia..... | 104,565 | 10.4 | 65.0 | 14.8 | 9.8 | 4.00 | 10.2 | 18.00 | 4.6 |
| Mississippi..... | 46,674 | 12.4 | 55.2 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 3.00 | 5.5 | 15.00 | 15.8 |
| South Carolina..... | 59,696 | 14.9 | 63.9 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 4.00 | 14.0 | 15.00 | 9.7 |
| Tennessee..... | 126,340 | .8 | 68.2 | 17.7 | 13.3 | 5.00 | 8.7 | 15.00 | 13.3 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 29,746 | 1.1 | 54.3 | 26.6 | 18.0 | None | | 15.00 | 18.0 |
| Minnesota..... | 88,234 | | 28.8 | 35.8 | 35.4 | 7.00 | 5.7 | 16.00 | 3.6 |
| Nebraska..... | 19,908 | | 53.7 | 30.0 | 16.3 | 5.00 | 9.7 | 15.00 | 16.3 |
| North Dakota..... | 4,362 | | 50.9 | 27.2 | 21.9 | 5.00 | 7.7 | 15.00 | 21.9 |
| South Dakota..... | 5,743 | .3 | 74.6 | 18.3 | 6.8 | 7.00 | 52.7 | 15.00 | 6.8 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 40,382 | 23.1 | 56.5 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 3.00 | 12.1 | 15.00 | 7.5 |
| Kansas..... | 44,675 | | 43.6 | 30.9 | 25.5 | 3.00 | 11.2 | 15.00 | 25.5 |
| Missouri..... | 128,724 | 4.9 | 42.7 | 27.4 | 25.0 | 3.00 | 1.5 | 18.00 | 15.2 |
| Oklahoma..... | 47,073 | .4 | 36.2 | 27.5 | 35.9 | 6.00 | 10.7 | 16.00 | 27.8 |
| Region X: | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 163,455 | 6.2 | 50.8 | 16.5 | 26.5 | 3.00 | 2.7 | 18.00 | 20.2 |
| New Mexico..... | 12,501 | 10.4 | 45.6 | 23.8 | 20.2 | 3.00 | 3.2 | 15.00 | 20.2 |
| Texas..... | 116,527 | | 65.6 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 5.00 | 19.0 | 15.00 | 15.8 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 17,706 | | 30.7 | 27.3 | 42.0 | 5.00 | 2.9 | 15.00 | 42.0 |
| Colorado..... | 24,799 | | 48.1 | 30.0 | 21.9 | 5.00 | 5.4 | 15.00 | 21.9 |
| Idaho..... | 10,933 | | 28.2 | 48.1 | 23.7 | 5.00 | 2.3 | 18.00 | 4.2 |
| Montana..... | 24,292 | | 40.0 | 31.3 | 28.7 | 5.00 | 7.9 | 15.00 | 28.7 |
| Utah..... | 31,539 | | 26.6 | 35.3 | 38.1 | 5.00 | 2.9 | 20.00 | 17.9 |
| Wyoming..... | 4,882 | | 20.7 | 28.0 | 51.3 | 5.00 | 2.3 | 18.00 | 36.1 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 595,441 | | | 43.8 | 56.2 | 10.00 | 15.1 | 18.00 | 39.5 |
| Nevada..... | 7,492 | | 9.6 | 28.0 | 62.4 | 5.00 | 1.1 | 15.00 | 62.4 |
| Oregon..... | 24,291 | | .2 | 28.6 | 71.2 | 10.00 | 6.4 | 15.00 | 71.2 |
| Washington..... | 55,396 | | 13.2 | 26.5 | 60.3 | 7.00 | 4.2 | 15.00 | 60.3 |
| Territories: | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 2,538 | | 8.4 | 13.4 | 78.2 | 5.00 | 1.7 | 16.00 | 75.2 |
| Hawaii..... | 3,930 | | 74.0 | 10.9 | 15.1 | 5.00 | 41.9 | 20.00 | 8.1 |

¹ Excludes final payments for less than benefit rate.

² Recent amendments to State law have changed minimum and/or maximum weekly benefit payable. During transition period, payments are made under both provisions of law. Amount shown is minimum and/or maximum as provided in amended law, and percentage shown relates to payments at that minimum and/or maximum only.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Represents percentage of payments within the dollar interval including the minimum.

⁵ For each benefit period of 14 consecutive days, Kentucky pays minimum of \$8 and maximum of \$30, and Texas pays minimum of \$10 and maximum of \$30.

⁶ State law provides for 2 minimums, \$6 and \$7. Percentage is based on weeks compensated at \$7 minimum, since 98 percent of minimum payments were made at that amount.

⁷ Under provisions of law, it is possible for some payments to exceed maximum.

Central, Southeast, and Gulf areas. In 19 States the number of checks in the \$5-9.99 interval comprised more than half of all benefit payments for total unemployment. As a result of rising wage levels, 35 States reported declines from the preceding quarter in the proportion of checks issued for these amounts. While increases were reported by 15 States, they were significant only in Michigan and Wisconsin.

In comparison with the last quarter of 1940, 43 States showed increases in the proportion of payments at \$10 or more. While 8 States⁷ reported relative increases of more than 50 percent, 6 of these continued to issue less than one-third of their checks in such amounts. Among the States reporting increases, Oregon changed its minimum from \$7 to \$10; New Jersey modified its eligibility requirement so that low-paid workers found it more difficult to qualify for benefits; and Maryland, Minnesota, and Utah changed the fractions used in computing the weekly benefit rate, making it possible for workers to draw benefits at higher weekly amounts.

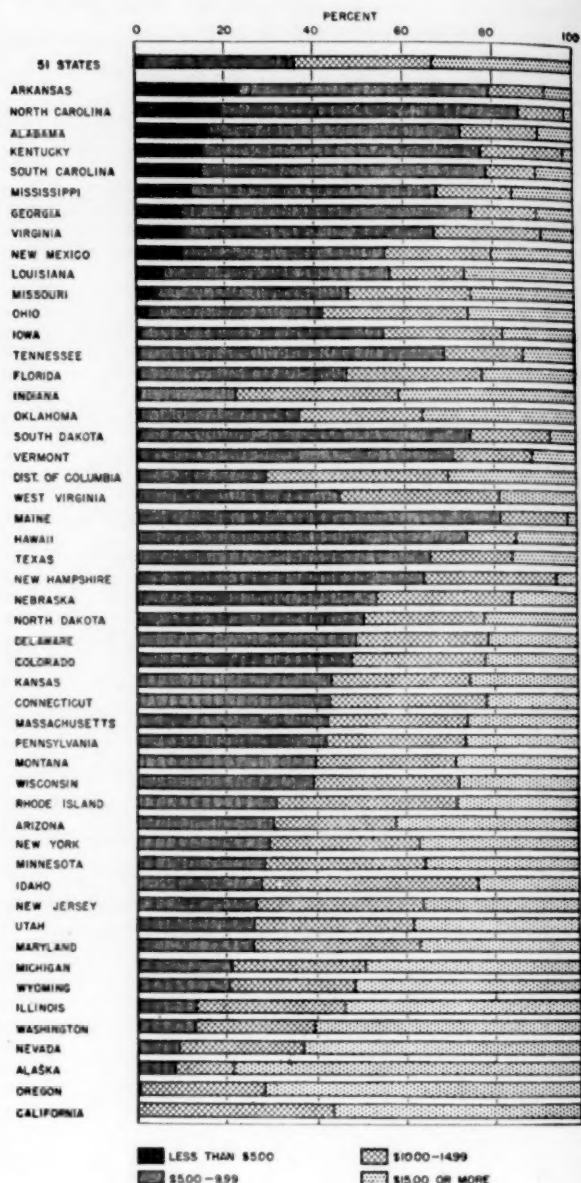
Substantial increases over the fourth quarter of 1940 in the proportion of weeks compensated in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$9.99 were reported by Maine, North Carolina, and South Dakota; marked declines occurred in Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, Oregon, and Utah. In both groups of States, however, the trend was toward a higher level of benefit payments. The minimum weekly benefit amount was increased from \$3 to \$5 in Maine, and from \$3 to \$7 in South Dakota. In North Carolina the liberalization of annual earnings requirements made it possible for many workers previously eligible for weekly benefit amounts of less than \$5 to qualify for payments of between \$5 and \$7.

In the last quarter of 1941, only 2 percent of all weeks compensated were for amounts of less than \$5, the lowest proportion on record. In 9⁸ of the 22 States making payments in such amounts, the proportion amounted to less than 1 percent. Benefit payments of less than \$5 constituted 23 percent of all weeks of total unemployment compensated in Arkansas, and more than 15 percent in Alabama, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Of

⁷ Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

⁸ Eight of these States now have a minimum of \$5 or more. Payments of less than \$5 were made to a few claimants whose benefit determinations had been made prior to the effective date of the new minimums.

Chart 7.—Distribution of weeks compensated for total unemployment, by amount of benefit check, by State, October-December 1941



the 22 States, all but the District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia reported declines from October-December 1940 in the proportion of such payments.

Except in a few States, relatively few benefit payments were issued at the minimum rate. Of the 12 States with minimums of less than \$5, only Arkansas, Georgia, and South Carolina issued more

than 10 percent of their checks at the minimum rate. Nine of the 28 jurisdictions with a minimum of \$5 or \$6 compensated more than 10 percent of all weeks of total unemployment at these amounts. In 6 of the 10 States providing minimum weekly benefit amounts of \$7 or more, such payments

comprised less than 10 percent of the total. In contrast, South Dakota^{*} compensated 53 percent at the \$7 minimum and Pennsylvania, 25 percent at the \$7.50 minimum.

^{*} Low wage levels together with lenient eligibility requirements account for the concentration of benefit payments at the minimum rate in this State.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance*

The decline in registered unemployment which began in January continued in February. In the 4 weeks ended February 27, the regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board received 70,642 unemployment insurance claims, an average of 17,661 a week, some 1,500 below the January average (table 1). The decline in applications for certificate of benefit rights, submitted by workers who have become unemployed for the first time since the current benefit year began in July 1941, was much sharper than the decline in claims. Applications received in the 4 February weeks totaled 4,616; the weekly average was 1,154, about 1,800 lower than in January. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission, employment on class I railroads in February was virtually the same as in the preceding month; the relatively small decrease in maintenance of way and structures was offset by increases in other departments, mainly in the train-and-engine service.

On 4,698 of the 4,887 applications adjudicated

^{*} Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

in February, certificates of benefit rights were issued; the remainder were denied because wages for 1940, the base year, were less than \$150. By February 27 the number of applicants held qualified for benefits on the basis of 1940 compensation was 81,213.

In February, processing was completed on 74,515 claims; of this total, 2,732 were adjudicated a second time, mainly because they were originally held invalid through failure to submit the required application for employment. Benefits were certified on 65,625 claims, or 88 percent of the total processed—a higher proportion than in any preceding month of the current benefit year. On 565 claims with exactly 7 days of unemployment, waiting-period credit only was allowed.

Benefits certified in the 4 February weeks amounted to \$1.3 million, of which all but \$2,500 applied to claims for the current benefit year. The remainder was certified on 102 claims for the first benefit year under the amended act and on 14 claims under the provisions of the original act. Certifications for the current benefit year were made on 59,326 claims for subsequent registration

Table 1.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Applications for certificate of benefit rights and claims received, and benefit payments certified, by specified period, 1941-42 and 1940-41

| Period | 1941-42 | | | | 1940-41 | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | Applications | Claims | Benefit payments | | Applications | Claims | Benefit payments | |
| | | | Number | Amount | | | Number | Amount |
| July-February..... | ¹ 83,364 | 376,930 | ¹ 323,214 | ¹ \$6,425,325 | ¹ 163,658 | 958,087 | ¹ 732,683 | ¹ \$12,682,960 |
| February..... | 4,616 | 70,642 | 65,625 | 1,328,804 | 5,854 | 133,300 | 125,791 | 2,457,134 |
| 1st week..... | 1,561 | 17,828 | 16,360 | 332,578 | 1,983 | 32,001 | 33,565 | 645,667 |
| 2d week..... | 1,210 | 17,751 | 16,370 | 328,822 | 1,501 | 36,281 | 33,483 | 655,762 |
| 3d week..... | 1,079 | 17,945 | 17,222 | 350,260 | 1,283 | 32,009 | 29,702 | 579,896 |
| 4th week..... | 766 | 17,118 | 15,673 | 317,145 | 1,087 | 33,009 | 29,041 | 575,789 |
| Weekly averages: | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 3,838 | 6,464 | 4,683 | 83,843 | 8,788 | 22,950 | 11,092 | 159,643 |
| August..... | 1,315 | 7,499 | 6,175 | 129,947 | 4,138 | 24,240 | 15,240 | 222,651 |
| September..... | 986 | 7,220 | 6,413 | 140,457 | 2,809 | 22,721 | 16,584 | 247,928 |
| October..... | 1,194 | 7,378 | 6,391 | 138,776 | 2,813 | 19,596 | 14,190 | 210,388 |
| November..... | 2,659 | 8,760 | 7,280 | 152,363 | 7,622 | 23,298 | 11,483 | 173,494 |
| December..... | 4,594 | 13,267 | 11,180 | 204,195 | 6,157 | 34,401 | 30,037 | 556,150 |
| January..... | 2,956 | 19,206 | 17,147 | 325,842 | 2,885 | 39,753 | 39,362 | 754,649 |
| February..... | 1,154 | 17,661 | 16,406 | 332,201 | 1,464 | 33,325 | 31,448 | 614,284 |

¹ Includes some applications received in June for benefit year beginning in July.

² Net figures, corrected for underpayments and recovery of overpayments.

periods and on 6,183 initial claims on which waiting-period credit was also allowed (table 2). Initial certifications, which had declined in January to 23 percent of the total, dropped to 9 percent in February, in line with the sharp decrease in applications.

The average benefit for initial certifications, with a possible maximum of 7 compensable days, was \$14.56, 50 cents higher than in January. The benefit for subsequent claims, with a possible maximum of 10 compensable days, averaged \$20.84, also slightly higher than in the preceding month. The rise in both averages resulted mainly from a moderate increase in the number of days of unemployment registered on the claim.

The reduction in initial certifications meant also that the number of benefit accounts established—6,262—in the 4 February weeks was much lower than in January. In these 4 weeks, 885 accounts were terminated by a final certification for beneficiaries who exhausted benefit rights for the year. On February 27, 61,823 accounts were still open; the cumulative number closed by exhaustion of rights in the current year was 5,043.

Employment Service

Employment service operations also contracted in the 4 February weeks. Notifications were received of 4,252 openings, of which nearly 3,100 were with railroad employers. At the same time 1,672 previously reported openings were canceled because qualified personnel could not be located. More than 4,100 workers were referred to available vacancies and 1,730 were placed, an average of some 430 per week as compared with 620 in January. The total includes 225 placements in jobs expected to last less than a month and 216 placements made through cooperation with the United States Employment Service and the Division of Reemployment and Training of the Work Projects Administration. Many of the jobs filled were in occupations of relatively low skill; about 700 track laborers, more than 400 other laborers, and about 150 freight and express handlers were placed. In addition, some 180 placements were made in the train-and-engine occupations, mostly as switchmen and brakemen, 100 as mechanics or helpers in railroad and other shops, and 140 in clerical positions.

Table 2.—Railroad unemployment insurance: Number of benefit certifications, average benefit, and average number of compensable days in benefit year 1941-42, by specified period, July 1941-February 1942¹

| Type of certification and period | All certifications | | | | Certifications with 14 days of unemployment | | Certifications with 8-13 days of unemployment | | | Certifications with 5-7 days of unemployment | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Number | Average benefit payment | Average daily benefit | Average number of compensable days | Percent of all certifications | Average daily benefit | Percent of all certifications | Average daily benefit | Average number of compensable days | Percent of all certifications | Average daily benefit | Average number of compensable days |
| Certifications for first registration period:² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 19-Aug. 1, 1941..... | 8,989 | \$15.94 | \$2.64 | 6.03 | 68.7 | \$2.64 | 31.3 | \$2.65 | 3.90 | | | |
| Aug. 2-29..... | 5,877 | 14.24 | 2.55 | 5.57 | 60.4 | 2.56 | 39.6 | 2.53 | 3.42 | | | |
| Aug. 30-Sept. 26..... | 3,465 | 14.45 | 2.58 | 5.60 | 58.3 | 2.57 | 41.7 | 2.61 | 3.64 | | | |
| Sept. 27-Oct. 31..... | 4,149 | 14.48 | 2.54 | 5.69 | 61.9 | 2.56 | 38.1 | 2.51 | 3.55 | | | |
| Nov. 1-28..... | 5,042 | 13.90 | 2.35 | 5.92 | 67.4 | 2.34 | 32.6 | 2.36 | 3.70 | | | |
| Nov. 29, 1941-Jan. 2, 1942..... | 16,488 | 14.39 | 2.35 | 6.13 | 72.5 | 2.34 | 27.5 | 2.40 | 3.84 | | | |
| Jan. 3-30..... | 15,512 | 14.06 | 2.57 | 5.47 | 61.3 | 2.51 | 38.7 | 2.79 | 3.05 | | | |
| Jan. 31-Feb. 27..... | 6,183 | 14.56 | 2.51 | 5.80 | 63.1 | 2.48 | 36.9 | 2.62 | 3.74 | | | |
| Certifications for subsequent registration periods:² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| July 19-Aug. 1, 1941..... | 1,421 | 22.55 | 2.44 | 9.26 | 80.7 | 2.45 | 15.4 | 2.32 | 7.10 | 3.9 | \$2.32 | 2.22 |
| Aug. 2-29..... | 18,156 | 23.36 | 2.66 | 8.79 | 71.8 | 2.69 | 22.0 | 2.53 | 6.79 | 6.2 | 2.50 | 1.99 |
| Aug. 30-Sept. 26..... | 21,671 | 22.91 | 2.64 | 8.66 | 69.6 | 2.68 | 22.9 | 2.52 | 6.69 | 7.5 | 2.49 | 2.04 |
| Sept. 27-Oct. 31..... | 27,617 | 22.82 | 2.64 | 8.63 | 67.6 | 2.68 | 25.2 | 2.53 | 6.81 | 7.2 | 2.55 | 2.01 |
| Nov. 1-28..... | 23,941 | 22.44 | 2.60 | 8.63 | 68.3 | 2.62 | 24.5 | 2.52 | 6.73 | 7.2 | 2.55 | 2.14 |
| Nov. 29, 1941-Jan. 2, 1942..... | 39,335 | 19.89 | 2.42 | 8.26 | 62.5 | 2.38 | 26.3 | 2.46 | 6.65 | 11.2 | 2.69 | 2.35 |
| Jan. 3-30..... | 52,982 | 20.45 | 2.35 | 8.70 | 69.7 | 2.34 | 23.5 | 2.39 | 6.74 | 6.8 | 2.54 | 2.11 |
| Jan. 31-Feb. 27..... | 59,326 | 20.84 | 2.36 | 8.84 | 71.6 | 2.35 | 22.5 | 2.40 | 6.89 | 5.9 | 2.49 | 2.09 |

¹ Data based on 33.3-percent sample, except number of certifications and average benefit per certification.

² Benefits are payable for each day of unemployment in excess of 7 for first registration period and in excess of 4 for subsequent registration periods.

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE • ANALYSIS DIVISION

Operations Under the Social Security Act

Monthly Benefits in Force, February 1942

At the end of February the number of monthly benefits in force had increased to 523,000 (table 1) and exceeded by 19,700 the number at the end of January. Although primary benefits represented 42 percent of this increase, they continued to decline in relation to the total number of benefits in force.

Benefits in suspension status increased in number but as a proportion of all benefits in force, they remained nearly constant. The proportion of primary benefits in suspension status continued to decline slightly despite an increase in actual number. Frozen benefits, which since October have not changed appreciably in number, have declined almost steadily as a percentage of all benefits in force.

Table 2.—Average amount of monthly benefits in force, by type of benefit and payment status, February 28, 1942¹

[Corrected to Mar. 9, 1942]

| Type of benefit | Payment status | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Total in force | Current | Deferred | Conditional | |
| | | | | Suspensions | Frozen benefits |
| Primary..... | \$22.72 | \$22.72 | \$21.73 | \$21.61 | \$25.77 |
| Wife's..... | 12.10 | 12.11 | 11.74 | 11.42 | 13.26 |
| Child's..... | 12.17 | 12.20 | 11.05 | 11.38 | 11.94 |
| Widow's..... | 20.23 | 20.20 | 23.72 | 22.02 | 23.08 |
| Widow's current..... | 19.49 | 19.52 | 17.66 | 19.66 | 18.71 |
| Parent's..... | 12.97 | 12.97 | 13.25 | 12.67 | 0 |

¹ See footnotes to table 1.

Payments Certified

In the last 3 months of 1941, amounts certified for payment under title II of the Social Security Act continued to increase (chart 1). Monthly

Table 1.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force¹ in each payment status² and actions effected during the month, by type of benefit, February 1942

[Current month's data corrected to Mar. 9, 1942]

| Status of benefit and action | Total | | Primary | | Wife's | | Child's | | Widow's | | Widow's current | | Parent's | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| In force as of Jan. 31, 1942..... | 502,987 | \$9,140,174 | 239,640 | \$5,443,084 | 66,415 | \$803,440 | 128,536 | \$1,562,572 | 16,249 | \$328,802 | 50,070 | \$975,345 | 2,077 | \$26,961 |
| Current-payment status..... | 452,819 | 8,162,445 | 208,460 | 4,735,686 | 59,630 | 722,187 | 122,599 | 1,494,939 | 16,037 | 324,363 | 44,007 | 858,473 | 2,066 | 26,797 |
| Deferred-payment status..... | 4,352 | 85,364 | 3,135 | 68,743 | 640 | 7,613 | 280 | 3,044 | 105 | 2,477 | 183 | 3,376 | 9 | 111 |
| Conditional-payment status..... | 45,816 | 892,365 | 28,045 | 638,655 | 6,145 | 73,640 | 5,637 | 64,589 | 87 | 1,962 | 5,880 | 113,496 | 2 | 23 |
| Suspensions..... | 32,305 | 599,588 | 19,632 | 422,062 | 4,041 | 45,804 | 4,507 | 50,770 | 54 | 1,201 | 4,069 | 79,728 | 2 | 23 |
| Frozen benefits..... | 13,511 | 292,777 | 8,413 | 216,593 | 2,104 | 27,836 | 1,180 | 13,819 | 33 | 761 | 1,811 | 33,788 | 0 | 0 |
| Actions during February 1942: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benefits awarded..... | 23,461 | 420,022 | 9,579 | 219,800 | 3,123 | 38,046 | 6,684 | 82,320 | 1,191 | 23,917 | 2,787 | 54,659 | 97 | 1,280 |
| Entitlements terminated..... | 3,730 | 66,134 | 1,356 | 31,903 | 620 | 7,578 | 1,074 | 13,407 | 67 | 1,300 | 598 | 11,739 | 15 | 207 |
| Net adjustments..... | 12 | 3,165 | 0 | 1,526 | 1 | 318 | 7 | 734 | 1 | 118 | 3 | 460 | 0 | 0 |
| In force as of Feb. 28, 1942..... | 522,730 | 9,497,227 | 247,863 | 5,632,507 | 68,919 | 834,226 | 134,153 | 1,632,219 | 17,374 | 351,537 | 52,262 | 1,018,734 | 2,159 | 28,004 |
| Current-payment status..... | 471,623 | 8,501,200 | 216,504 | 4,919,717 | 62,019 | 751,340 | 127,949 | 1,561,036 | 17,165 | 346,699 | 45,835 | 894,545 | 2,148 | 27,860 |
| Deferred-payment status..... | 4,141 | 80,660 | 2,994 | 65,065 | 605 | 7,105 | 264 | 2,918 | 115 | 2,728 | 155 | 2,738 | 8 | 106 |
| Conditional-payment status..... | 46,966 | 915,367 | 28,365 | 647,725 | 6,295 | 75,781 | 5,940 | 68,265 | 94 | 2,110 | 6,269 | 121,448 | 3 | 38 |
| Suspensions..... | 33,376 | 621,525 | 20,018 | 432,606 | 4,186 | 47,814 | 4,751 | 54,073 | 56 | 1,233 | 4,362 | 85,761 | 3 | 38 |
| Frozen benefits..... | 13,590 | 293,842 | 8,347 | 215,119 | 2,109 | 27,967 | 1,189 | 14,192 | 38 | 877 | 1,907 | 35,687 | 0 | 0 |

¹ Represents total benefits awarded after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 6) and terminations (see footnote 5), cumulative from January 1940, when monthly benefits were first payable.

² Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction from current month's benefit or only to deduction of fixed amount which is less than current month's benefit; benefit in deferred-payment status is subject to deduction of fixed amount which equals or exceeds current month's benefit; benefit in conditional-payment status is subject to deduction of entire benefit for current and each subsequent month for indefinite period.

³ Represents benefits which have previously been in current or deferred-payment status.

⁴ Represents benefits which have never been in current or deferred-payment status.

⁵ Terminations may be for following reasons: primary benefit—beneficiary's death; wife's benefit—beneficiary's death, death of husband, divorce,

or entitlement of beneficiary to equal or larger primary benefit; child's benefit—beneficiary's death, marriage, adoption, or attainment of age 18; widow's benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, or entitlement to equal or larger primary benefit; widow's current benefit—beneficiary's death, remarriage, entitlement to widow's benefit or to equal or larger primary benefit, or termination of entitlement of last entitled child; parent's benefit—beneficiary's death, marriage, or entitlement to other equal or larger monthly benefit.

⁶ Adjustments in amount of monthly benefit may result from entitlement of an additional beneficiary or termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when maximum provisions of sec. 203 (a) of the 1939 amendments are effective or from termination of entitlement of an existing beneficiary when minimum provision of sec. 203 (b) consequently becomes effective; adjustments in number or amount may also result from actions not otherwise classified.

benefits accounted for nearly all of the growth and in December amounted to \$8.3 million, or an increase of about \$3.8 million over December 1940. The proportion of primary benefits to the total amount of monthly benefits certified declined slightly each month. By December 1941, it was 57 percent as compared with 60 percent 12 months earlier. During the same period, the amount of survivor's benefits increased proportionately but supplementary benefits showed very little change.

Lump-sum certifications under the 1939 amendments fluctuated slightly from month to month during 1941. Certifications under the 1935 act, which for some time have constituted a negligible part of total certifications under the program, continued to decrease.

A comparison of chart 1 and a similar chart presenting certification data for the period January 1940–September 1941 (November Bulletin, p. 65) shows appreciable changes in the distribution between the amount of supplementary bene-

Table 3.—Monthly benefits and lump-sum death payments certified, by type of payment, February 1942, and cumulative January–February 1942

| Type of payment | February | | | | Total amount certified January-February 1942 |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|
| | Number of beneficiaries ¹ | Amount certified | Percentage distribution | | |
| | | | Beneficiaries | Amount | |
| Monthly benefits ² | 478, 140 | \$9, 070, 994 | 100. 0 | 100. 0 | \$17, 709, 204 |
| Primary | 220, 085 | 5, 169, 020 | 46. 0 | 57. 0 | 10, 115, 572 |
| Supplementary | 72, 866 | 905, 174 | 15. 3 | 10. 0 | 1, 769, 596 |
| Wife's | 63, 019 | 795, 678 | 13. 2 | 8. 8 | 1, 554, 464 |
| Child's | 9, 847 | 109, 496 | 2. 1 | 1. 2 | 215, 132 |
| Survivor's | 185, 189 | 2, 996, 800 | 38. 7 | 33. 0 | 5, 824, 036 |
| Widow's | 16, 955 | 374, 263 | 3. 5 | 4. 1 | 721, 232 |
| Widow's current | 46, 572 | 1, 002, 487 | 9. 7 | 11. 1 | 1, 950, 873 |
| Child's | 119, 508 | 1, 588, 739 | 25. 0 | 17. 5 | 3, 090, 258 |
| Parent's | 2, 154 | 31, 311 | . 5 | . 3 | 61, 673 |
| Lump-sum death payments | 49, 308 | 1, 291, 375 | ----- | ----- | 2, 558, 194 |
| Under 1939 amendments ³ | 9, 099 | 1, 282, 424 | ----- | ----- | 2, 537, 866 |
| Under 1935 act ⁴ | 209 | 8, 951 | ----- | ----- | 20, 318 |

¹ Differs from number in current-payment status, which takes account of changes in status effective after certification.

² Distribution by type of benefit estimated. Estimates revised February 1942.

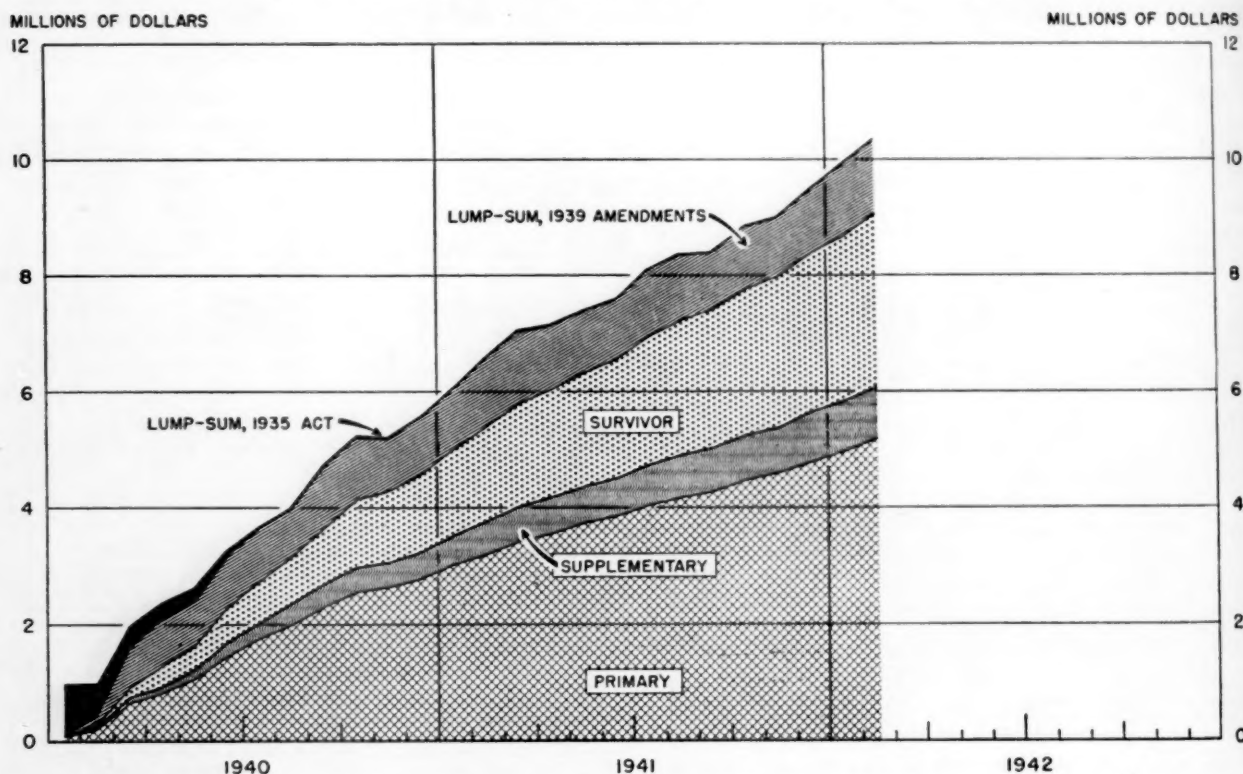
³ Includes retroactive payments.

⁴ Represents number of deceased workers on whose wages payments were based.

⁵ Payable with respect to workers who died after Dec. 31, 1939, in cases in which no survivor could be entitled to monthly benefits for month in which worker died.

⁶ Payable with respect to workers who died prior to Jan. 1, 1940.

Chart 1.—Amount of monthly benefits and lump-sum payments certified, January 1940–February 1942¹



¹ Prior to January 1940 the only certifications made were for lump-sum payments under the 1935 act. The primary, supplementary, and survivors' benefits, begun in 1940, are monthly payments. See table 3 for the type of benefit included in each category.

fits and the amount of survivor's benefits. These changes are due to a revision in the basis for estimating the distribution of child's benefits. The revised basis for estimating was applied to the number as well as the amount of child's benefits certified for payment in each month, beginning with March 1940.

In February 1942, monthly benefits amounting to \$9.1 million were certified for payment to 478,000 beneficiaries, an increase of \$433,000 over the amount certified during the previous month. Lump-sum certifications under the 1939 act totaled \$1.3 million; those certified under the 1935 act amounted to only \$8,900.

Table 4.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force,¹ by type of benefit and State of residence ² of beneficiary, December 31, 1941

[Corrected to Feb. 3, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Total | | Primary | | Wife's | | Child's | | Widow's | | Widow's current | | Parent's | |
|----------------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|--------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| Total..... | 483,579 | \$8,785,838 | 231,310 | \$5,247,742 | 63,873 | \$771,989 | 123,164 | \$1,496,965 | 15,162 | \$307,029 | 48,076 | \$936,270 | 1,994 | \$25,843 |
| Region I: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 8,852 | 169,818 | 4,072 | 97,255 | 1,318 | 16,728 | 2,076 | 27,347 | 465 | 9,782 | 882 | 18,141 | 39 | 565 |
| Maine..... | 4,142 | 71,078 | 2,237 | 46,378 | 633 | 7,219 | 804 | 8,925 | 142 | 2,752 | 315 | 5,681 | 11 | 123 |
| Massachusetts..... | 24,107 | 465,417 | 12,546 | 294,458 | 3,860 | 48,882 | 4,705 | 61,212 | 955 | 19,763 | 1,965 | 40,055 | 76 | 1,047 |
| New Hampshire..... | 3,087 | 53,835 | 1,761 | 37,270 | 541 | 5,919 | 518 | 5,730 | 91 | 1,784 | 109 | 3,045 | 7 | 87 |
| Rhode Island..... | 4,151 | 77,529 | 2,199 | 50,118 | 733 | 8,772 | 723 | 9,017 | 200 | 3,980 | 278 | 5,397 | 18 | 245 |
| Vermont..... | 1,804 | 31,775 | 952 | 20,624 | 277 | 3,260 | 373 | 4,178 | 58 | 1,188 | 141 | 2,487 | 3 | 38 |
| Region II: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 64,689 | 1,260,194 | 33,951 | 795,453 | 9,669 | 119,051 | 12,545 | 169,074 | 2,348 | 48,181 | 5,945 | 125,214 | 231 | 3,221 |
| Region III: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 1,254 | 23,376 | 676 | 15,106 | 190 | 2,212 | 241 | 3,121 | 54 | 1,042 | 89 | 1,853 | 4 | 42 |
| New Jersey..... | 20,807 | 414,665 | 10,323 | 252,649 | 3,135 | 40,541 | 4,387 | 59,339 | 899 | 18,940 | 1,980 | 42,015 | 83 | 1,181 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 50,554 | 932,199 | 23,474 | 544,134 | 6,975 | 85,066 | 12,901 | 162,048 | 1,752 | 35,151 | 5,238 | 102,953 | 214 | 2,847 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 2,024 | 37,733 | 919 | 21,428 | 207 | 2,614 | 585 | 7,269 | 80 | 1,672 | 231 | 4,729 | 2 | 21 |
| Maryland..... | 6,804 | 119,569 | 3,135 | 67,965 | 811 | 9,603 | 1,858 | 22,678 | 287 | 5,604 | 678 | 13,266 | 35 | 453 |
| North Carolina..... | 8,664 | 120,003 | 3,106 | 58,662 | 719 | 7,051 | 3,608 | 35,004 | 147 | 2,573 | 1,036 | 16,153 | 48 | 560 |
| Virginia..... | 7,596 | 114,810 | 2,857 | 57,948 | 664 | 7,162 | 2,925 | 30,471 | 178 | 3,310 | 930 | 15,398 | 42 | 521 |
| West Virginia..... | 8,129 | 132,010 | 2,867 | 62,939 | 754 | 8,755 | 3,329 | 38,869 | 137 | 2,642 | 1,008 | 18,394 | 34 | 411 |
| Region V: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 8,058 | 123,499 | 3,158 | 64,301 | 810 | 8,869 | 2,970 | 31,313 | 186 | 3,539 | 894 | 15,021 | 40 | 456 |
| Michigan..... | 19,591 | 359,718 | 8,073 | 186,966 | 2,450 | 30,097 | 6,076 | 80,767 | 620 | 12,976 | 2,804 | 47,974 | 68 | 938 |
| Ohio..... | 31,026 | 587,350 | 14,942 | 351,003 | 4,549 | 56,684 | 7,353 | 94,963 | 1,147 | 23,623 | 2,916 | 59,459 | 119 | 1,588 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 33,563 | 649,559 | 16,623 | 393,926 | 4,644 | 58,202 | 7,735 | 103,162 | 1,068 | 21,921 | 3,351 | 70,360 | 142 | 1,988 |
| Indiana..... | 13,374 | 240,516 | 6,419 | 143,555 | 1,943 | 22,589 | 3,302 | 41,351 | 382 | 7,406 | 1,279 | 25,016 | 49 | 599 |
| Wisconsin..... | 10,860 | 205,747 | 5,302 | 124,500 | 1,723 | 21,411 | 2,407 | 30,909 | 378 | 7,929 | 1,016 | 20,454 | 34 | 424 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 7,164 | 104,695 | 2,819 | 54,989 | 625 | 6,457 | 2,631 | 26,061 | 104 | 1,719 | 939 | 14,939 | 46 | 530 |
| Florida..... | 7,355 | 130,379 | 3,643 | 83,434 | 951 | 11,975 | 1,937 | 20,444 | 143 | 2,794 | 662 | 11,491 | 19 | 241 |
| Georgia..... | 6,968 | 100,068 | 2,579 | 50,081 | 556 | 5,721 | 2,824 | 27,629 | 132 | 2,624 | 829 | 13,495 | 48 | 618 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,966 | 41,234 | 1,213 | 22,354 | 236 | 2,314 | 1,067 | 9,653 | 44 | 830 | 381 | 5,838 | 25 | 245 |
| South Carolina..... | 4,607 | 61,727 | 1,462 | 28,046 | 332 | 3,384 | 2,080 | 19,323 | 70 | 1,194 | 632 | 9,450 | 31 | 330 |
| Tennessee..... | 7,199 | 107,878 | 2,942 | 57,914 | 643 | 6,742 | 2,597 | 26,326 | 139 | 2,623 | 836 | 13,835 | 42 | 438 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 6,588 | 113,491 | 3,430 | 71,925 | 1,058 | 11,826 | 1,377 | 16,294 | 170 | 3,197 | 531 | 9,970 | 22 | 279 |
| Minnesota..... | 7,464 | 144,704 | 3,888 | 92,049 | 1,105 | 13,874 | 1,583 | 20,381 | 214 | 4,545 | 652 | 13,562 | 22 | 293 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,621 | 46,057 | 1,376 | 29,375 | 387 | 4,319 | 574 | 6,812 | 63 | 1,291 | 208 | 4,094 | 13 | 166 |
| North Dakota..... | 634 | 10,756 | 295 | 6,325 | 67 | 729 | 179 | 2,017 | 11 | 229 | 80 | 1,432 | 2 | 24 |
| South Dakota..... | 846 | 14,884 | 410 | 8,985 | 110 | 1,393 | 226 | 2,673 | 20 | 380 | 79 | 1,442 | 1 | 11 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 3,178 | 45,280 | 1,355 | 25,061 | 309 | 3,035 | 1,056 | 9,964 | 56 | 1,069 | 392 | 6,036 | 10 | 115 |
| Kansas..... | 4,184 | 71,401 | 2,130 | 44,604 | 584 | 6,356 | 946 | 10,838 | 133 | 2,529 | 367 | 6,792 | 24 | 282 |
| Missouri..... | 11,644 | 210,993 | 6,065 | 133,740 | 1,660 | 19,598 | 2,502 | 30,266 | 384 | 7,698 | 978 | 18,992 | 55 | 699 |
| Oklahoma..... | 3,959 | 66,239 | 1,646 | 35,113 | 351 | 3,979 | 1,339 | 15,569 | 70 | 1,349 | 545 | 10,118 | 8 | 111 |
| Region X: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 5,314 | 82,722 | 2,194 | 43,468 | 451 | 4,695 | 1,802 | 19,506 | 135 | 2,613 | 695 | 11,991 | 37 | 449 |
| New Mexico..... | 834 | 12,442 | 303 | 6,078 | 52 | 630 | 351 | 3,571 | 11 | 237 | 114 | 1,886 | 3 | 40 |
| Texas..... | 13,486 | 214,428 | 5,489 | 111,871 | 1,199 | 12,877 | 4,711 | 52,024 | 239 | 4,550 | 1,789 | 32,443 | 59 | 663 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 1,352 | 22,947 | 530 | 11,857 | 117 | 1,478 | 518 | 6,140 | 19 | 371 | 163 | 3,034 | 5 | 67 |
| Colorado..... | 3,583 | 65,944 | 1,869 | 42,283 | 462 | 5,600 | 829 | 9,930 | 80 | 1,644 | 331 | 6,343 | 12 | 144 |
| Idaho..... | 1,211 | 21,015 | 562 | 12,233 | 117 | 1,363 | 358 | 4,272 | 25 | 462 | 140 | 2,568 | 9 | 117 |
| Montana..... | 1,484 | 27,447 | 698 | 15,907 | 156 | 1,987 | 409 | 5,105 | 59 | 1,224 | 159 | 3,180 | 3 | 44 |
| Utah..... | 1,707 | 29,916 | 651 | 14,930 | 183 | 2,266 | 604 | 7,470 | 34 | 738 | 230 | 4,450 | 5 | 62 |
| Wyoming..... | 595 | 10,415 | 278 | 6,036 | 42 | 473 | 188 | 2,240 | 14 | 266 | 73 | 1,400 | 0 | 0 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 28,969 | 569,252 | 16,053 | 375,607 | 3,719 | 46,592 | 5,810 | 76,719 | 840 | 17,519 | 2,421 | 51,075 | 126 | 1,740 |
| Nevada..... | 342 | 6,357 | 149 | 3,479 | 16 | 216 | 127 | 1,675 | 4 | 74 | 42 | 860 | 4 | 53 |
| Oregon..... | 4,396 | 81,183 | 2,423 | 53,974 | 611 | 7,241 | 859 | 10,345 | 134 | 2,603 | 347 | 6,718 | 22 | 302 |
| Washington..... | 7,878 | 151,379 | 4,439 | 102,493 | 1,066 | 13,009 | 1,492 | 18,553 | 224 | 4,532 | 630 | 12,426 | 27 | 366 |
| Territories: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 122 | 2,315 | 65 | 1,531 | 7 | 87 | 40 | 529 | 1 | 25 | 6 | 123 | 3 | 20 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,582 | 24,500 | 713 | 14,137 | 73 | 787 | 637 | 6,802 | 11 | 233 | 146 | 2,517 | 2 | 24 |
| Foreign..... | 211 | 3,390 | 49 | 1,135 | 23 | 299 | 90 | 1,087 | 5 | 109 | 34 | 645 | 10 | 115 |

¹ See table 1, footnote 1.

² Beneficiary's State of residence recorded as of Dec. 31, 1941.

State Distribution of Monthly Benefits in Force, December 31, 1941

Of the 484,000 monthly benefits in force at the end of 1941 (table 4), 231,000 or 48 percent were primary benefits. Wife's benefits comprised 13 percent of the total and child's benefits, 26 percent. There were, however, wide variations among the States in the distribution of each type of benefit.

Primary benefits represented more than 55 percent of the State total in California, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Washington and less than 37 percent in New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia. The proportion of wife's benefits in the State totals ranged from 4.6 percent in Hawaii to 18 percent in New Hampshire and Rhode Island. For child's benefits the

Table 5.—Number and amount of monthly benefits in force in current-payment status,¹ by type of benefit and State of residence² of beneficiary, December 31, 1941

[Corrected to Feb. 9, 1942]

| Social Security Board region and State | Total | | Primary | | Wife's | | Child's | | Widow's | | Widow's current | | Parent's | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | Num- ber | Amount | Num- ber | Amount | Num- ber | Amount | Num- ber | Amount | Num- ber | Amount | Num- ber | Amount | Num- ber | Amount |
| Total | 433,722 | \$7,815,332 | 199,966 | \$4,539,336 | 57,060 | \$600,782 | 117,410 | \$1,431,504 | 14,963 | \$302,481 | 42,339 | \$825,502 | 1,984 | \$25,727 |
| Region I: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut..... | 7,715 | 147,874 | 3,468 | 83,271 | 1,147 | 14,651 | 1,898 | 25,251 | 459 | 9,623 | 704 | 14,513 | 39 | 561 |
| Maine..... | 3,573 | 61,220 | 1,853 | 38,696 | 558 | 6,417 | 741 | 8,348 | 138 | 2,665 | 272 | 4,971 | 11 | 120 |
| Massachusetts..... | 21,325 | 410,662 | 10,828 | 254,586 | 3,410 | 43,433 | 4,382 | 57,420 | 943 | 19,541 | 1,687 | 34,645 | 75 | 1,687 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,626 | 45,227 | 1,470 | 30,889 | 465 | 5,014 | 470 | 5,220 | 89 | 1,739 | 125 | 2,278 | 7 | 87 |
| Rhode Island..... | 3,605 | 67,424 | 1,880 | 43,050 | 633 | 7,588 | 646 | 8,117 | 194 | 3,838 | 234 | 4,586 | 18 | 245 |
| Vermont..... | 1,496 | 25,906 | 744 | 15,984 | 214 | 2,520 | 347 | 3,876 | 57 | 1,168 | 131 | 2,320 | 3 | 38 |
| Region II: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York..... | 57,794 | 1,123,665 | 29,539 | 695,298 | 8,615 | 106,483 | 11,913 | 161,303 | 2,312 | 47,375 | 5,186 | 110,014 | 229 | 3,102 |
| Region III: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 1,113 | 20,713 | 585 | 13,147 | 171 | 1,997 | 225 | 2,952 | 53 | 1,021 | 75 | 1,554 | 4 | 42 |
| New Jersey..... | 18,711 | 373,023 | 9,101 | 224,035 | 2,837 | 36,892 | 4,113 | 55,999 | 884 | 18,595 | 1,693 | 36,321 | 83 | 1,181 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 46,244 | 848,836 | 20,844 | 484,578 | 6,375 | 78,044 | 12,350 | 155,636 | 1,736 | 34,745 | 4,727 | 93,009 | 212 | 2,824 |
| Region IV: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia..... | 1,827 | 33,614 | 786 | 18,309 | 186 | 2,350 | 566 | 7,024 | 79 | 1,662 | 208 | 4,248 | 2 | 21 |
| Maryland..... | 6,158 | 107,895 | 2,778 | 60,453 | 738 | 8,765 | 1,732 | 21,189 | 284 | 5,532 | 591 | 11,503 | 35 | 433 |
| North Carolina..... | 7,884 | 107,113 | 2,685 | 50,095 | 653 | 6,374 | 3,456 | 33,563 | 147 | 2,573 | 895 | 13,948 | 48 | 590 |
| Virginia..... | 6,851 | 102,755 | 2,425 | 49,378 | 584 | 6,403 | 2,769 | 28,930 | 174 | 3,238 | 857 | 14,285 | 42 | 521 |
| West Virginia..... | 7,561 | 121,424 | 2,543 | 55,501 | 688 | 7,988 | 3,198 | 37,388 | 135 | 2,604 | 963 | 17,532 | 34 | 411 |
| Region V: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 7,406 | 112,088 | 2,750 | 55,955 | 749 | 8,195 | 2,852 | 30,140 | 183 | 3,477 | 832 | 13,865 | 40 | 436 |
| Michigan..... | 17,529 | 318,537 | 6,798 | 157,564 | 2,160 | 26,568 | 5,822 | 77,567 | 616 | 12,875 | 2,065 | 43,025 | 68 | 928 |
| Ohio..... | 27,870 | 521,716 | 12,955 | 303,283 | 4,085 | 50,778 | 7,061 | 91,339 | 1,130 | 23,190 | 2,521 | 51,550 | 118 | 1,576 |
| Region VI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 29,558 | 569,475 | 14,184 | 337,300 | 4,042 | 50,836 | 7,284 | 97,642 | 1,057 | 21,711 | 2,849 | 59,908 | 142 | 1,988 |
| Indiana..... | 12,089 | 216,462 | 5,618 | 126,222 | 1,759 | 20,505 | 3,163 | 39,720 | 379 | 7,346 | 1,121 | 22,070 | 49 | 596 |
| Wisconsin..... | 9,815 | 183,995 | 4,626 | 108,370 | 1,556 | 19,264 | 2,337 | 30,122 | 373 | 7,816 | 899 | 17,999 | 34 | 424 |
| Region VII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 6,593 | 95,232 | 2,467 | 48,059 | 585 | 6,059 | 2,528 | 25,146 | 104 | 1,719 | 864 | 13,729 | 45 | 520 |
| Florida..... | 6,686 | 118,349 | 3,209 | 74,377 | 873 | 11,110 | 1,864 | 19,782 | 140 | 2,712 | 581 | 10,127 | 19 | 241 |
| Georgia..... | 6,319 | 88,467 | 2,212 | 42,223 | 501 | 5,075 | 2,708 | 26,441 | 129 | 2,535 | 722 | 11,687 | 47 | 596 |
| Mississippi..... | 2,579 | 33,836 | 929 | 16,214 | 190 | 1,796 | 1,043 | 9,469 | 43 | 806 | 349 | 5,306 | 25 | 245 |
| South Carolina..... | 4,168 | 54,390 | 1,239 | 23,460 | 298 | 3,002 | 1,992 | 18,453 | 69 | 1,173 | 539 | 9,972 | 31 | 330 |
| Tennessee..... | 6,433 | 94,100 | 2,435 | 47,233 | 547 | 5,699 | 2,505 | 25,478 | 138 | 2,592 | 766 | 12,660 | 42 | 438 |
| Region VIII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iowa..... | 5,854 | 99,947 | 2,917 | 61,135 | 951 | 10,664 | 1,317 | 15,689 | 169 | 3,181 | 478 | 8,999 | 22 | 279 |
| Minnesota..... | 6,819 | 131,131 | 3,435 | 81,181 | 1,020 | 12,816 | 1,530 | 19,811 | 211 | 4,462 | 601 | 12,568 | 22 | 280 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,330 | 40,463 | 1,160 | 24,722 | 341 | 3,789 | 558 | 6,651 | 63 | 1,291 | 196 | 3,854 | 12 | 156 |
| North Dakota..... | 554 | 9,262 | 239 | 5,134 | 56 | 606 | 175 | 1,972 | 11 | 229 | 71 | 1,297 | 2 | 34 |
| South Dakota..... | 764 | 13,181 | 345 | 7,540 | 101 | 1,277 | 223 | 2,644 | 19 | 356 | 75 | 1,353 | 1 | 11 |
| Region IX: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 2,909 | 40,986 | 1,179 | 21,789 | 278 | 2,755 | 1,022 | 9,660 | 56 | 1,069 | 364 | 5,598 | 10 | 115 |
| Kansas..... | 3,852 | 65,167 | 1,915 | 40,056 | 544 | 5,908 | 916 | 10,516 | 129 | 2,445 | 324 | 5,960 | 24 | 282 |
| Missouri..... | 10,107 | 181,045 | 5,055 | 111,118 | 1,417 | 16,651 | 2,363 | 28,752 | 380 | 7,617 | 837 | 16,208 | 55 | 690 |
| Oklahoma..... | 3,629 | 60,020 | 1,440 | 30,531 | 317 | 3,604 | 1,291 | 15,054 | 70 | 1,349 | 503 | 9,371 | 8 | 111 |
| Region X: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 4,735 | 72,573 | 1,822 | 36,068 | 395 | 4,115 | 1,720 | 18,626 | 133 | 2,570 | 628 | 10,745 | 37 | 440 |
| New Mexico..... | 782 | 11,424 | 270 | 5,332 | 50 | 608 | 343 | 3,495 | 11 | 237 | 105 | 1,712 | 3 | 46 |
| Texas..... | 12,295 | 192,925 | 4,765 | 96,792 | 1,084 | 11,592 | 4,539 | 50,225 | 234 | 4,446 | 1,615 | 29,217 | 58 | 653 |
| Region XI: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 1,262 | 21,140 | 474 | 10,550 | 111 | 1,408 | 507 | 6,018 | 19 | 371 | 146 | 2,726 | 5 | 67 |
| Colorado..... | 3,194 | 57,708 | 1,609 | 35,913 | 407 | 4,874 | 796 | 9,571 | 79 | 1,613 | 291 | 5,593 | 12 | 144 |
| Idaho..... | 1,096 | 18,728 | 487 | 10,487 | 102 | 1,186 | 344 | 4,097 | 25 | 462 | 129 | 2,379 | 9 | 117 |
| Montana..... | 1,357 | 24,939 | 618 | 14,167 | 149 | 1,907 | 392 | 4,906 | 57 | 1,177 | 138 | 2,738 | 3 | 44 |
| Utah..... | 1,581 | 27,217 | 567 | 12,885 | 171 | 2,110 | 592 | 7,319 | 34 | 778 | 212 | 4,103 | 5 | 62 |
| Wyoming..... | 646 | 9,462 | 243 | 5,271 | 38 | 430 | 181 | 2,158 | 14 | 266 | 70 | 1,337 | 0 | 9 |
| Region XII: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 25,699 | 500,250 | 13,804 | 322,207 | 3,332 | 41,778 | 5,567 | 73,848 | 829 | 17,253 | 2,041 | 43,424 | 126 | 1,740 |
| Nevada..... | 310 | 5,609 | 128 | 2,994 | 15 | 205 | 121 | 1,594 | 4 | 74 | 38 | 779 | 4 | 53 |
| Oregon..... | 3,859 | 69,976 | 2,046 | 44,982 | 531 | 6,264 | 818 | 9,884 | 131 | 2,532 | 311 | 6,012 | 22 | 302 |
| Washington..... | 6,950 | 131,373 | 3,796 | 86,742 | 936 | 11,358 | 1,426 | 17,738 | 223 | 4,505 | 542 | 10,664 | 27 | 366 |
| Territories: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska..... | 113 | 2,125 | 58 | 1,369 | 7 | 87 | 38 | 501 | 1 | 25 | 6 | 123 | 3 | 20 |
| Hawaii..... | 1,393 | 21,308 | 594 | 11,706 | 67 | 721 | 580 | 6,221 | 11 | 233 | 139 | 2,403 | 2 | 24 |
| Foreign..... | 204 | 3,285 | 49 | 1,135 | 21 | 263 | 86 | 1,039 | 5 | 109 | 33 | 624 | 10 | 111 |

¹ See table 1, footnotes 1 and 2.

² Beneficiary's State of residence recorded as of Dec. 31, 1941

range was from 17 percent in New Hampshire and Rhode Island to 45 percent in South Carolina.

Of the 484,000 benefits in force on December 31, 434,000 were in current-payment status (table 5). For the United States, distribution of these benefits by type followed the same pattern as all benefits in force. Similarly, for the several States, variations in distribution by type of benefit corresponded with the distribution of all benefits in force.

The average primary benefit in current-payment status at the end of 1941 was \$22.70, only 10 cents more than the corresponding average at the end of 1940. For the individual States, the 1941 average varied from \$17.45 in Mississippi to \$24.62 in New Jersey. With only a few exceptions, State averages for primary benefits in current-payment status at the end of 1941 showed relatively little change from the averages at the end of 1940.

Nevada had the highest average for wife's benefits—\$13.67, and New Jersey the next highest—\$13.00. With the exception of Alaska, which had only one widow's benefit in force, the State with the highest average widow's benefit (\$21.71) was Utah; New Jersey was among the States with a high average benefit of this type. The highest averages for child's benefits (\$13.62) and widow's current benefits (\$21.45) were found in New Jersey. Mississippi had the lowest average wife's benefit (\$9.45), child's benefit (\$9.08), and parent's benefit (\$9.80). The average widow's benefit was lowest in Alabama (\$16.53), and the average widow's current benefit was lowest in South Carolina (\$14.79).

Applicants for Account Numbers, 1941

At the end of 1941 more than 60 million employee accounts had been established. Although the total includes some duplicate accounts, as well as accounts of workers who have died or retired, the data on account-number applications received by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance are significant indicators of the potential labor supply and of its geographic distribution. The revitalization of the labor market in 1940-41 occasioned by defense production was demonstrated by a marked increase in the number of applications in 1941 and by important differences in the characteristics of applicants. Although not all persons to whom account numbers were issued actually obtained covered employment, it is likely

Table 6.—Applicants for account numbers and percentage distribution by sex and race, 1936-41

| Year | Number | Percentage distribution | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | White ¹ | Negro |
| Total..... | 80,971,709 | 61.0 | 39.0 | 88.1 | 11.9 |
| 1936-37..... | 37,225,341 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 92.4 | 7.6 |
| 1938..... | 6,319,075 | 63.6 | 36.4 | 85.9 | 14.1 |
| 1939..... | 5,568,060 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| 1940..... | 5,181,709 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 87.9 | 12.1 |
| 1941..... | 6,677,584 | 55.4 | 44.6 | 88.2 | 11.8 |

¹ Represents all races other than Negro.

² Includes 503,986 voids, for which no accounts have been established, and a net total of 1,036,455 cancellations.

³ Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

that in 1941 practically all were available for employment. Under administrative restrictions imposed by the Bureau during 1941, greater care was exercised in the issuance of account numbers. The proportion of multiple accounts was reduced, and applicants who had no real need for cards were discouraged from filing.

Nearly 6.7 million applications for account numbers were received and established by the Accounting Operations Division during 1941. This number represents the largest volume of receipts during any one year since 1937, the year of initial registration (table 6). It had been expected that, under normal conditions, the number of applications in 1941 would be considerably less than the number actually received. It may be inferred, therefore, that the employment opportunities created by the defense program, particularly in industries covered by old-age and survivors insurance, attracted to the labor market many persons who might otherwise have remained at their housework, in various noncovered industries, or at school.

Increase in number of women applicants.—Nearly 3 million account-number applications were filed by women in 1941 (table 7). Not only was this the largest absolute number of women applicants in any year since 1937, it was also the largest in proportion to all applications filed each year. Whereas in 1941 nearly 45 percent of all applicants were women, in 1940 the percentage was about 41 and in previous years it was considerably lower (table 6). During the fourth quarter of 1941 women comprised 52 percent of the total. This is the first quarter on record in which women applicants outnumbered men. It is apparent that more and more women may be expected to fill the new jobs in war industries as well as to replace

Table 7.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex, race, and age group, 1941¹

| Age group | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | White ² | Negro | Total | White ² | Negro | Total | White ² | Negro |
| Total..... | 6,677,584 | 5,890,916 | 786,668 | 3,701,467 | 3,192,488 | 508,979 | 2,976,117 | 2,698,428 | 277,689 |
| Under 15..... | 105,671 | 91,635 | 14,036 | 91,652 | 78,475 | 13,177 | 14,019 | 13,160 | 859 |
| 15-19..... | 3,068,570 | 2,807,576 | 260,994 | 1,794,206 | 1,598,969 | 195,237 | 1,274,364 | 1,208,607 | 65,757 |
| 20-24..... | 932,180 | 772,749 | 159,431 | 473,287 | 379,212 | 94,075 | 458,893 | 393,537 | 65,356 |
| 25-29..... | 505,748 | 414,132 | 91,616 | 221,354 | 175,031 | 46,323 | 284,394 | 239,101 | 45,293 |
| 30-34..... | 454,981 | 387,155 | 67,826 | 201,995 | 166,718 | 35,277 | 252,986 | 220,437 | 32,549 |
| 35-39..... | 420,297 | 359,721 | 60,576 | 192,355 | 157,949 | 34,406 | 227,942 | 201,772 | 26,170 |
| 40-44..... | 339,399 | 295,494 | 43,905 | 168,091 | 142,784 | 25,307 | 170,408 | 152,710 | 17,698 |
| 45-49..... | 287,142 | 253,659 | 33,483 | 161,393 | 139,097 | 22,296 | 125,749 | 114,562 | 11,187 |
| 50-54..... | 210,924 | 189,282 | 21,642 | 131,163 | 115,605 | 15,558 | 79,761 | 73,677 | 6,084 |
| 55-59..... | 159,845 | 144,278 | 15,567 | 109,374 | 97,567 | 11,807 | 50,471 | 46,711 | 3,760 |
| 60-64..... | 100,381 | 92,002 | 8,379 | 75,633 | 69,008 | 6,625 | 24,748 | 22,999 | 1,749 |
| 65-69..... | 55,070 | 49,363 | 5,707 | 46,342 | 41,422 | 4,920 | 8,728 | 7,941 | 787 |
| 70 and over..... | 36,197 | 33,570 | 2,627 | 32,866 | 30,455 | 2,411 | 3,331 | 3,115 | 216 |
| Unknown..... | 1,179 | 300 | 879 | 856 | 201 | 655 | 323 | 99 | 224 |

¹ Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

² Represents all races other than Negro.

men who have entered the armed services. From the age distribution of account-number applicants, it would appear that many housewives applied for numbers (table 7). While only about 21 percent of the men were aged 25-44 years, nearly 32 percent of the women were in this age group.

Increase in number of Negro applicants.—The increased job opportunities created by the war effort in 1941 are also reflected in the large number of Negro applicants for account numbers; nearly 800,000 accounts were established for Negroes. Although the percentage of these accounts established in 1941 was nearly the same as in 1940, the absolute number was 25 percent larger. Presumably this increase was due, in part, to the transfer of many Negroes from agriculture and

domestic service to various defense industries covered by the old-age and survivors insurance program.

Distribution by age.—The large number of applications filed during 1941 by young men and women under 20 years of age indicates the effect that attractive job opportunities have on persons of school age. The number of applicants in the age group under 20 rose from 2.1 million in 1940 to nearly 3.2 million in 1941.

Although a large proportion of the applicants were young persons—48 percent were under 20 years and 62 percent under 25—considerable numbers of applications were filed by persons in the older age groups. About 1 million, or 14 percent of all applications, were filed by individuals

Table 8.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by age, for each quarter, 1941¹

| Age | Total | | 1st quarter | | 2d quarter | | 3d quarter | | 4th quarter | |
|------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total..... | 6,677,584 | 100.0 | 1,340,974 | 100.0 | 1,859,862 | 100.0 | 2,067,425 | 100.0 | 1,409,323 | 100.0 |
| Under 15..... | 105,671 | 1.6 | 6,676 | .5 | 22,553 | 1.2 | 42,344 | 2.0 | 34,098 | 2.4 |
| 15-19..... | 3,068,570 | 45.9 | 472,590 | 35.3 | 1,000,187 | 53.7 | 992,644 | 48.0 | 603,149 | 42.8 |
| 20-24..... | 932,180 | 14.0 | 241,682 | 18.0 | 246,704 | 13.3 | 274,011 | 13.3 | 169,783 | 12.0 |
| 25-29..... | 505,748 | 7.6 | 130,372 | 9.0 | 116,620 | 6.3 | 154,827 | 7.5 | 113,929 | 8.1 |
| 30-34..... | 454,981 | 6.8 | 104,726 | 7.8 | 103,743 | 5.6 | 137,996 | 6.7 | 108,516 | 7.7 |
| 35-39..... | 420,297 | 6.3 | 96,812 | 7.2 | 97,639 | 5.2 | 125,246 | 6.1 | 100,700 | 7.1 |
| 40-44..... | 339,399 | 5.1 | 81,534 | 6.1 | 77,832 | 4.2 | 99,180 | 4.8 | 80,853 | 5.7 |
| 45-49..... | 287,142 | 4.3 | 71,601 | 5.3 | 64,813 | 3.5 | 83,172 | 4.0 | 67,556 | 4.8 |
| 50-54..... | 210,924 | 3.2 | 53,966 | 4.0 | 47,908 | 2.6 | 59,931 | 2.9 | 49,119 | 3.5 |
| 55-59..... | 159,845 | 2.4 | 41,660 | 3.1 | 36,812 | 2.0 | 44,514 | 2.2 | 36,859 | 2.6 |
| 60-64..... | 100,381 | 1.5 | 26,122 | 1.9 | 23,190 | 1.2 | 27,798 | 1.3 | 23,271 | 1.7 |
| 65-69..... | 55,070 | .8 | 14,150 | 1.1 | 12,973 | .7 | 15,229 | .7 | 12,718 | .9 |
| 70 and over..... | 36,197 | .5 | 8,854 | .7 | 8,768 | .5 | 9,986 | .5 | 8,589 | .6 |
| Unknown..... | 1,179 | (²) | 229 | (²) | 220 | (²) | 547 | (²) | 183 | (²) |

¹ Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

between the ages of 25 and 34, and about 1.6 million or 24 percent by individuals aged 35 or over. No data are available to show the previous occupations of these older applicants. It may be assumed, however, that many of them had been self-employed or engaged in some other noncovered employment. As many as 55,000 persons aged 65-69 applied for account numbers in 1941 and 36,000 applicants were 70 or over. Undoubtedly, many aged retired individuals with special skills needed for defense production have responded to the Nation's call for highly skilled labor.

Distribution by calendar quarter.—Despite the

steady growth of defense production during 1941, the usual marked seasonal fluctuations occurred in account numbers issued (table 8). Almost one-third of all applications filed in 1941 were filed during the third quarter of the year and more than one-fourth during the second quarter. This concentration was due mainly to the number received from young persons who left school or were seeking temporary work during the summer vacation. Whereas about 36 percent of all applicants in the first quarter were under 20 years of age, the proportions for the 3 following quarters were 55 percent, 50 percent, and 45 percent, respectively.

Women applicants comprised the largest part of

Table 9.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex and race, by State, 1941¹

| State | Total | | | Male | | | Female | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| | Total | White ² | Negro | Total | White ² | Negro | Total | White ² | Negro |
| Total..... | 6,677,584 | 5,890,916 | 786,668 | 3,701,467 | 3,192,488 | 508,979 | 2,976,117 | 2,698,428 | 277,689 |
| Alabama..... | 166,950 | 115,394 | 51,556 | 109,651 | 70,913 | 38,738 | 57,299 | 44,481 | 12,818 |
| Arizona..... | 23,148 | 21,846 | 1,302 | 14,121 | 13,337 | 784 | 9,027 | 8,509 | 518 |
| Arkansas..... | 108,022 | 82,908 | 25,114 | 73,876 | 54,739 | 19,137 | 34,146 | 28,169 | 5,977 |
| California..... | 363,211 | 354,924 | 8,287 | 190,525 | 186,071 | 4,454 | 172,686 | 168,853 | 3,833 |
| Colorado..... | 52,558 | 51,734 | 824 | 26,926 | 26,561 | 365 | 25,632 | 25,173 | 459 |
| Connecticut..... | 96,296 | 96,096 | 2,000 | 47,368 | 45,927 | 1,441 | 48,928 | 48,169 | 759 |
| Delaware..... | 13,727 | 11,043 | 2,684 | 7,481 | 5,897 | 1,584 | 6,246 | 5,146 | 1,100 |
| District of Columbia..... | 47,189 | 31,179 | 16,010 | 20,384 | 13,489 | 6,895 | 26,805 | 17,690 | 9,115 |
| Florida..... | 108,216 | 73,733 | 34,483 | 59,155 | 39,866 | 19,289 | 49,061 | 33,867 | 15,194 |
| Georgia..... | 190,192 | 121,483 | 68,709 | 117,970 | 69,631 | 48,339 | 72,222 | 51,852 | 20,370 |
| Idaho..... | 22,558 | 22,528 | 30 | 13,109 | 13,087 | 22 | 9,449 | 9,441 | 8 |
| Illinois..... | 425,350 | 386,482 | 38,868 | 204,446 | 187,889 | 16,557 | 220,904 | 198,593 | 22,311 |
| Indiana..... | 182,623 | 174,584 | 8,039 | 97,625 | 93,466 | 4,159 | 84,998 | 81,118 | 3,880 |
| Iowa..... | 96,796 | 95,756 | 1,040 | 53,745 | 53,282 | 463 | 43,051 | 42,474 | 577 |
| Kansas..... | 75,879 | 72,782 | 3,097 | 43,767 | 42,025 | 1,742 | 32,112 | 30,757 | 1,355 |
| Kentucky..... | 133,283 | 122,835 | 10,448 | 84,641 | 77,670 | 6,971 | 48,642 | 45,165 | 3,477 |
| Louisiana..... | 121,662 | 74,147 | 47,515 | 77,745 | 44,044 | 33,701 | 43,917 | 30,103 | 13,814 |
| Maine..... | 45,445 | 45,349 | 96 | 27,158 | 27,096 | 62 | 18,287 | 18,253 | 34 |
| Maryland..... | 103,442 | 79,726 | 23,716 | 52,097 | 40,400 | 11,697 | 51,345 | 39,326 | 12,019 |
| Massachusetts..... | 216,501 | 212,547 | 3,954 | 110,370 | 108,377 | 1,993 | 106,131 | 104,170 | 1,961 |
| Michigan..... | 250,019 | 237,462 | 12,557 | 125,781 | 119,822 | 5,959 | 124,238 | 117,640 | 6,598 |
| Minnesota..... | 105,235 | 104,830 | 405 | 58,829 | 58,643 | 186 | 46,406 | 46,187 | 219 |
| Mississippi..... | 107,237 | 61,395 | 45,842 | 77,218 | 38,757 | 38,461 | 30,019 | 22,638 | 7,381 |
| Missouri..... | 204,416 | 187,076 | 17,340 | 111,450 | 102,291 | 9,159 | 92,966 | 84,785 | 8,181 |
| Montana..... | 21,002 | 20,944 | 58 | 12,353 | 12,320 | 33 | 8,649 | 8,624 | 25 |
| Nebraska..... | 48,088 | 47,216 | 872 | 26,343 | 25,880 | 463 | 21,745 | 21,336 | 409 |
| Nevada..... | 6,127 | 6,055 | 72 | 3,701 | 3,667 | 34 | 2,426 | 2,388 | 38 |
| New Hampshire..... | 25,369 | 25,304 | 65 | 14,144 | 14,111 | 33 | 11,225 | 11,193 | 32 |
| New Jersey..... | 195,706 | 178,020 | 17,686 | 95,953 | 87,820 | 8,133 | 99,753 | 90,200 | 9,553 |
| New Mexico..... | 25,614 | 25,229 | 385 | 16,411 | 16,225 | 186 | 9,203 | 9,004 | 199 |
| New York..... | 657,508 | 619,090 | 38,418 | 328,892 | 312,041 | 16,851 | 328,616 | 307,049 | 21,567 |
| North Carolina..... | 208,256 | 151,234 | 57,022 | 134,830 | 92,412 | 42,418 | 73,426 | 58,822 | 14,604 |
| North Dakota..... | 18,473 | 18,461 | 12 | 10,600 | 10,593 | 7 | 7,873 | 7,968 | 5 |
| Ohio..... | 349,396 | 326,873 | 22,523 | 177,411 | 165,905 | 11,506 | 171,985 | 160,968 | 11,017 |
| Oklahoma..... | 94,516 | 87,374 | 7,142 | 58,689 | 53,559 | 5,130 | 35,827 | 33,815 | 2,012 |
| Oregon..... | 63,724 | 63,542 | 182 | 35,566 | 35,459 | 107 | 28,158 | 28,083 | 75 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 454,989 | 427,482 | 27,507 | 244,599 | 228,494 | 16,105 | 210,390 | 198,988 | 11,402 |
| Rhode Island..... | 41,079 | 40,352 | 727 | 20,242 | 19,863 | 379 | 20,837 | 20,489 | 348 |
| South Carolina..... | 118,907 | 66,599 | 52,308 | 83,233 | 39,206 | 44,027 | 35,674 | 27,393 | 8,281 |
| South Dakota..... | 19,135 | 19,119 | 16 | 11,159 | 11,151 | 8 | 7,976 | 7,968 | 8 |
| Tennessee..... | 187,262 | 152,279 | 34,983 | 116,938 | 93,797 | 23,141 | 70,324 | 58,482 | 11,842 |
| Texas..... | 336,762 | 282,790 | 53,972 | 193,785 | 158,153 | 35,632 | 142,977 | 124,637 | 18,340 |
| Utah..... | 24,943 | 24,843 | 100 | 13,603 | 13,551 | 52 | 11,340 | 11,292 | 48 |
| Vermont..... | 15,999 | 15,859 | 40 | 9,166 | 9,143 | 23 | 6,733 | 6,716 | 17 |
| Virginia..... | 154,972 | 113,602 | 41,370 | 94,778 | 65,973 | 28,805 | 60,194 | 47,629 | 12,565 |
| Washington..... | 89,443 | 88,985 | 458 | 48,045 | 47,759 | 286 | 41,398 | 41,226 | 172 |
| West Virginia..... | 90,413 | 85,584 | 4,829 | 52,121 | 49,054 | 3,067 | 38,292 | 36,530 | 1,762 |
| Wisconsin..... | 131,127 | 130,407 | 720 | 72,108 | 71,749 | 359 | 59,019 | 58,658 | 361 |
| Wyoming..... | 10,904 | 10,851 | 53 | 6,399 | 6,375 | 24 | 4,505 | 4,476 | 29 |
| Alaska..... | 3,774 | 3,763 | 11 | 2,465 | 2,465 | 0 | 1,309 | 1,298 | 11 |
| Hawaii..... | 21,241 | 21,220 | 21 | 12,495 | 12,483 | 12 | 8,746 | 8,737 | 9 |

¹ Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

² Represents all races other than Negro.

the total—52 percent—in the fourth quarter of 1941, although the number of applications filed by women was smaller than in either the second or third quarter (table 10). Undoubtedly, this change in the distribution of applications reflects the large number of temporary and part-time jobs available during the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday seasons—jobs which are largely filled by women in the retail trades.

Distribution by States.—The State in which applications were filed may indicate not only the source of the available labor supply but also the demand for labor in the various sections of the country (table 9). All States except Florida and Alaska showed increases in the number of applications received as compared with 1940. About two-fifths of all account-number applicants during 1941 filed their applications in 6 States—California, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Ten other States, with more than 150,000 applications each, accounted for nearly three-tenths of the total. Women applicants outnumbered the men in Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

Operations Under the Railroad Retirement Act*

Total net benefit payments certified to the Treasury in February under the Railroad Retirement Act amounted to \$10.6 million (table 1), 1.0 percent more than in January. For the 8 months July 1941–February 1942, net benefit payments totaled \$84.2 million, 4.8 percent more than for the corresponding period a year earlier. Total benefits certified from the beginning of operation of the system through February amounted to \$514.3 million.

In February the Board certified 1,654 new employee annuities. New certifications during the first 8 months of the current fiscal year were 15 percent below the corresponding period of 1940–41. This decline is principally related to a decrease of 13 percent over the same period in the number of applications as a result of the continued expansion in railroad business. Retirement on an annuity becomes less attractive in a period of full-time employment than when unemployment and reduced earnings are in prospect.

*Prepared by the Bureau of Research and Information Service, Railroad Retirement Board, in collaboration with the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.

Table 10.—Distribution of applicants for account numbers by sex and race, for each quarter, 1941¹

| Sex and race | Total | 1st quarter | 2d quarter | 3d quarter | 4th quarter |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Number | | | | | |
| Total..... | 6,677,584 | 1,340,974 | 1,859,862 | 2,067,425 | 1,409,323 |
| Sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 2,701,467 | 830,949 | 1,042,505 | 1,151,152 | 676,861 |
| Female..... | 2,976,117 | 510,025 | 817,357 | 916,273 | 732,462 |
| Race: | | | | | |
| White ² | 5,890,916 | 1,166,491 | 1,680,426 | 1,797,941 | 1,246,058 |
| Negro..... | 786,668 | 174,483 | 179,436 | 269,484 | 163,265 |
| Percentage distribution | | | | | |
| Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Sex: | | | | | |
| Male..... | 55.4 | 62.0 | 56.1 | 55.7 | 48.0 |
| Female..... | 44.6 | 38.0 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 52.0 |
| Race: | | | | | |
| White ² | 88.2 | 87.0 | 90.4 | 87.0 | 88.4 |
| Negro..... | 11.8 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 11.6 |

¹ Excludes 317 applicants whose sex and/or race are unknown.

² Represents all races other than Negro.

In New York, Michigan, and Maryland the number of women practically equaled the number of men. In each of the 51 jurisdictions, more women filed applications in 1941 than in 1940.

Moreover, as employees with seniority rights are absorbed by increasing employment, there is less pressure on older employees to retire in order to make jobs for younger men on furlough or short time. New certifications during January and February 1942, which were nearly 25 percent less than during the corresponding 2 months of 1941, reflected not only the general decline in applications but also personnel adjustments incident to preparations for moving the Board to Chicago.

In February, 795 employee annuities were terminated by deaths of annuitants. For the 8 months ended February 28 the total number of annuities so terminated was 9.8 percent larger than the total for the corresponding period of the previous year. The rise in the number of annuitants on the rolls and their advancing age account for the increase in the number of deaths.

The decrease in the number of new certifications and the increase in the number of terminations have combined to reduce the average monthly additions to the number of annuities in force. The average monthly increase for the 8 months ended in February was 755, compared with an

Table 1.—Railroad retirement: Number and amount of annuities and pensions in force and net benefit payments certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, by class of payment, February 1942 ¹

| Period and administrative action | Total | | Employee annuities | | Pensions to former carrier pensioners | | Survivor annuities | | Death-benefit annuities ² | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount | Number | Amount |
| In force as of Jan. 31, 1942..... | 156,419 | \$9,982,281 | 123,748 | \$8,148,162 | 29,083 | \$1,715,429 | 2,951 | \$95,566 | 637 | \$23,123 |
| During February 1942: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial certifications..... | 1,760 | 115,911 | 1,654 | 112,352 | 9 | 161 | 34 | 949 | 63 | 2,447 |
| Terminations by death (deduct)..... | 1,196 | 74,896 | 795 | 52,696 | 318 | 18,977 | 5 | 210 | 78 | 3,011 |
| In force as of Feb. 28, 1942 ³ | 156,940 | 10,023,831 | 124,575 | 8,208,846 | 28,768 | 1,696,207 | 2,974 | 96,187 | 623 | 22,619 |
| Total payments (net)..... | (4) | 10,594,583 | | 8,488,207 | | 1,672,942 | | 100,825 | | 32,106 |

¹ For definition of classes of payments, see the Bulletin, July 1939, p. 7. Except for total payments which are on calendar-month basis, data are based on month ended on 20th calendar day in which annuity or pension was first certified or terminated upon notice of death, or in which other administrative action was taken by the Board rather than on month in which annuity or pension began to accrue, beneficiary died, or administrative action was effective. In-force payments as of end of month reflect administrative action through the 20th. Correction for claims certified or terminated in error or for incorrect amount is made in data for month in which error was discovered and not in which error was made. Cents omitted.

² In a few cases payments are made to more than 1 survivor on account of death of 1 individual; such payments are counted as single items. Terminations include those by death and by expiration of 12-month period for which death-benefit annuities are payable; nearly all terminations are of latter type.

³ After adjustments for recertifications, reinstatements, and terminations for reasons other than death (suspension, return to service, recovery from disability, commutation to lump-sum payments).

⁴ Includes \$300,502 for lump-sum death benefits.

average monthly increase of 1,096 for the corresponding 8 months of the preceding year. The monthly payments for the annuities in force at the end of February, including those subject to recertification, averaged \$65.89.

Terminations of pensions during the 8 months ended in February amounted to 2,323, compared with 2,710 in the corresponding 8 months last year. The average monthly amount payable on the 28,768 pensions in force at the end of February was \$58.96.

Survivor annuities in force at the end of the month numbered 2,974; the average monthly payment was \$32.33. At the end of February

there were 623 death-benefit annuities in force, with an average monthly payment of \$36.31.

An even 1,000 lump-sum death benefits were certified by the Board in February, compared with 868 in January. In the 8 months ended in February the Board certified 8,528 lump-sum death benefits, or 6.2 percent more than in the corresponding 8 months of last year. The average payment in February was \$299.13, compared with \$278.20 for those certified in January. This average tends to rise with the increase in the amount of compensation credited to employees since January 1, 1937, on the basis of which these benefits are computed.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Social Security and Other Income Payments to Individuals

Income payments to individuals in February amounted to \$8.7 billion (table 1), an increase of 0.3 percent over the January total and 25 percent over that for February 1941. This marks the 20th successive month in which income payments have increased; the present level of payments is 41 percent above that in June 1940, the month preceding the present rise. Both the amount and the rate of increase are slackening, however; the month-to-month changes during the last few months are considerably smaller than those of a year ago. It would appear that the available supplies of materials, equipment, and labor—the factors limiting the size of income payments—are approaching a level beyond which little increase can be expected.

Compensation of employees increased 1.1 percent in February and amounted to \$5.8 billion. This increase compares with an increase of only 0.2 percent in employment, as shown by the combined nonagricultural and agricultural employment estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Department of Agriculture. Further expansion in hours of work and in wage rates is evidently taking place.

Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties experienced the usual seasonal decrease when they fell to \$1.7 billion. Although the decrease this year was considerably greater than that in 1941, these payments were still 43 percent above those of a year ago. Dividends and interest payments also decreased from the January level, although a

Chart 1.—Income payments in the continental United States, January 1929–February 1942

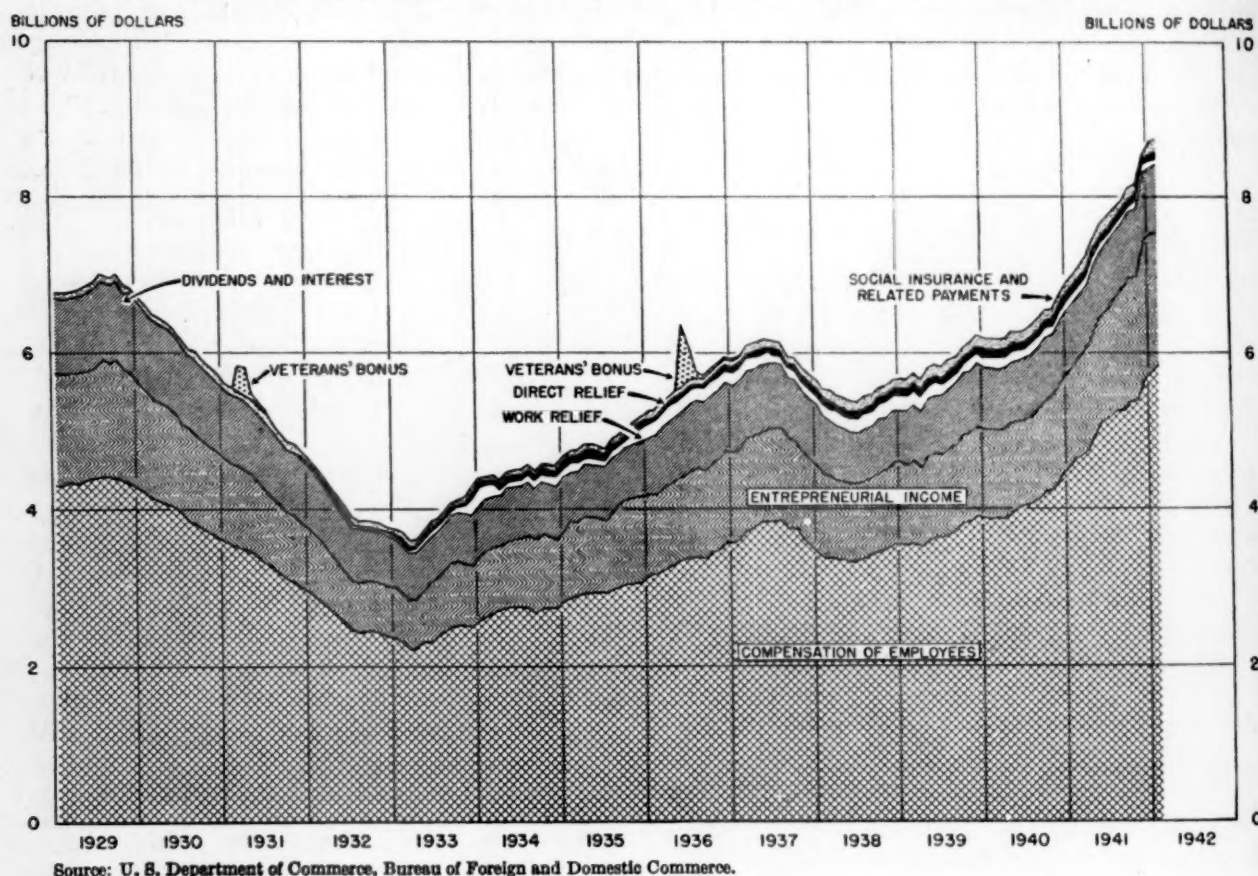


Table 1.—Income payments in the continental United States, by specified period, 1936-42¹

[In millions; data corrected to Apr. 10, 1942]

| Year and month ² | Total | Compensation of employees ³ | Entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties | Dividends and interest | Work relief ⁴ | Direct relief ⁵ | Social insurance and related payments ⁶ | Veterans' bonus |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Calendar year: | | | | | | | | |
| 1936..... | \$68,332 | \$40,023 | \$13,300 | \$9,785 | \$2,155 | \$672 | \$970 | \$1,427 |
| 1937..... | 72,149 | 44,684 | 13,932 | 9,891 | 1,639 | 836 | 1,039 | 128 |
| 1938..... | 66,144 | 40,838 | 12,365 | 8,233 | 2,064 | 1,008 | 1,549 | 57 |
| 1939..... | 70,617 | 43,971 | 13,146 | 8,891 | 1,870 | 1,071 | 1,634 | 34 |
| 1940..... | 76,384 | 48,635 | 13,862 | 9,421 | 1,577 | 1,098 | 1,823 | 28 |
| 1941..... | 91,848 | 60,780 | 17,081 | 9,910 | 1,213 | 1,112 | 1,733 | 19 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 7,000 | 4,628 | 1,208 | 796 | 125 | 96 | 146 | 1 |
| March..... | 7,122 | 4,697 | 1,253 | 799 | 126 | 98 | 147 | 2 |
| April..... | 7,231 | 4,761 | 1,307 | 804 | 121 | 96 | 141 | 1 |
| May..... | 7,460 | 4,943 | 1,352 | 810 | 115 | 93 | 146 | 1 |
| June..... | 7,639 | 5,105 | 1,371 | 817 | 104 | 93 | 146 | 3 |
| July..... | 7,736 | 5,173 | 1,413 | 826 | 86 | 90 | 146 | 2 |
| August..... | 7,861 | 5,246 | 1,467 | 832 | 80 | 89 | 144 | 2 |
| September..... | 7,964 | 5,261 | 1,553 | 841 | 79 | 89 | 140 | 1 |
| October..... | 8,119 | 5,369 | 1,589 | 851 | 80 | 89 | 140 | 1 |
| November..... | 8,165 | 5,400 | 1,592 | 863 | 79 | 90 | 139 | 2 |
| December..... | 8,643 | 5,680 | 1,757 | 879 | 87 | 92 | 147 | 1 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 8,710 | 5,758 | 1,753 | 865 | 77 | 94 | 162 | 1 |
| February..... | 8,736 | 5,823 | 1,721 | 863 | 72 | 95 | 161 | 1 |

¹ Compensation of employees, entrepreneurial income, net rents, and royalties, and dividends and interest adjusted for seasonal variation.

² For annual and monthly figures 1929-40, see the Bulletin, August 1941, table 1, pp. 74-76.

³ Wage and salary payments minus deductions for employee contributions to social insurance and related programs. Includes industrial pensions.

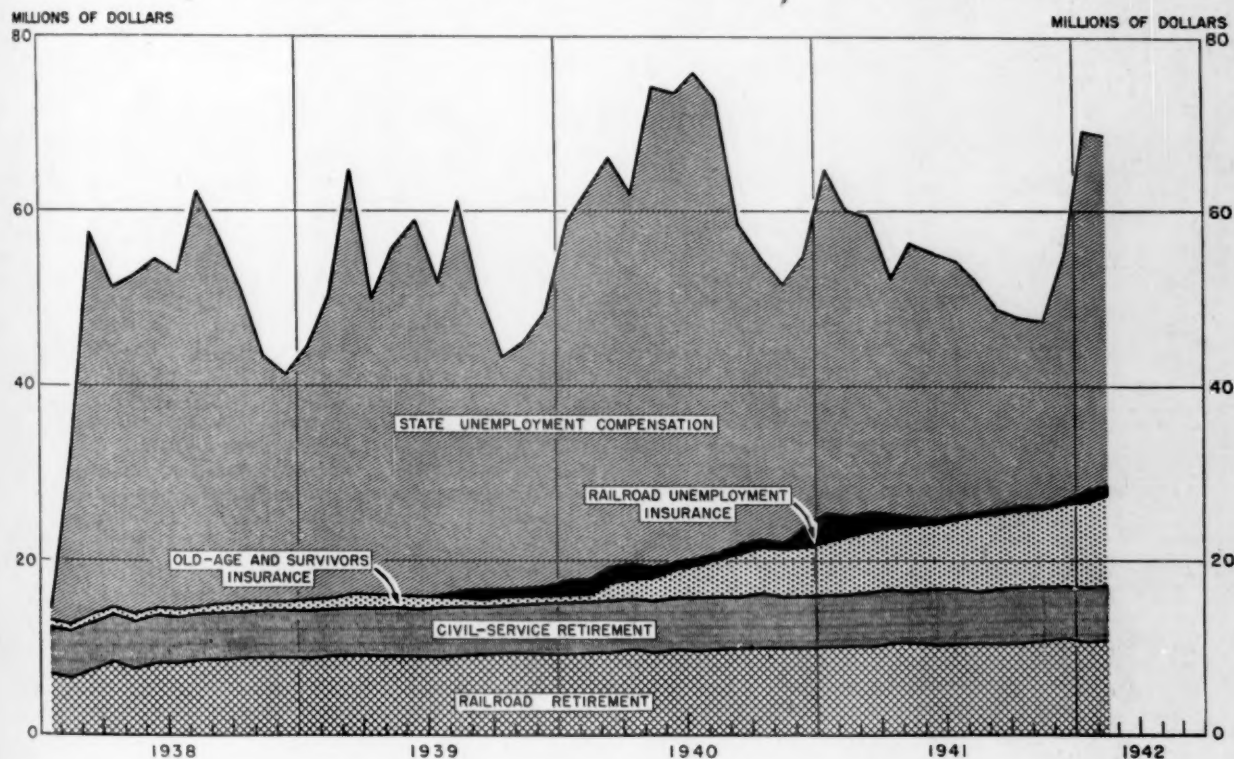
⁴ Earnings of persons employed by the CCC, NYA, and WPA. Excludes earnings of persons employed on other Federal agency projects financed from emergency funds; such earnings are included in the column "Compensation of employees."

⁵ Payments to recipients under the 3 Federal assistance programs and general relief, and the value of surplus-food stamps issued by the Surplus Marketing Administration under the food stamp plan.

⁶ Represents payments under programs of old-age and survivors insurance, railroad retirement, Federal, State, and local retirement, veterans' pensions, workmen's compensation, State unemployment compensation, and railroad unemployment insurance.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Chart 2.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, January 1938-February 1942



year ago they increased during the same period.

Social insurance and related payments amounted to \$161 million, about \$1 million less than in January. The decrease was due entirely to a drop in unemployment insurance payments; payments under the other insurance programs either remained unchanged or increased slightly. However, the payments of \$161 million for February represent an increase of 10 percent above the amount for February 1941.

Payments under work relief programs, continuing the decline which took place during 1941, decreased still further during February to \$72

million, 42 percent below the total for February 1941. Direct relief payments, on the other hand, increased slightly, and are at approximately the same level as payments for the comparable month of 1941.

Social Insurance and Related Payments

Payments under the three retirement programs and the two unemployment insurance programs for which monthly data are available amounted to \$68.6 million in February (table 2) and accounted for 43 percent of all social insurance and related payments as estimated by the Department of

Table 2.—Payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by specified period, 1936-42¹

[In thousands]

| Year and month | Total | Retirement and survivor payments | | | | | | | | Refunds under the Civil Service Commission to employees leaving service ⁵ | Unemployment insurance payments | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| | | Total | Monthly retirement payments ² | | | Survivor payments | | | | | Total | State unemployment compensation laws ³ | Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁴ | |
| | | | Social Security Act ¹ | Railroad Retirement Act ⁴ | Civil Service Commission ⁵ | Monthly payments | | Lump-sum payments | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Social Security Act ¹ | Railroad Retirement Act ⁴ | Social Security Act ¹ | Railroad Retirement Act ⁴ | Civil Service Commission ⁵ | | | | |
| Calendar year: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936 | \$59,372 | \$56,377 | | \$683 | \$51,630 | | \$2 | | | \$4,062 | \$2,864 | \$131 | \$131 | |
| 1937 | 105,429 | 99,818 | | 40,001 | 53,694 | | 444 | \$1,278 | | 4,401 | 3,479 | 2,132 | 2,132 | |
| 1938 | 569,367 | 169,640 | | 96,749 | 56,118 | | 1,400 | 10,478 | \$291 | 4,604 | 3,326 | 396,401 | 396,401 | |
| 1939 | 626,270 | 187,837 | | 107,282 | 58,331 | | 1,451 | 13,895 | 1,926 | 4,952 | 2,846 | 435,587 | 429,820 | \$5,767 |
| 1940 | 765,809 | 226,533 | \$21,075 | 114,167 | 62,019 | \$7,784 | 1,448 | 11,734 | 2,496 | 5,810 | 3,277 | 535,999 | 520,110 | 15,889 |
| 1941 | 654,719 | 289,918 | 55,141 | 119,913 | 64,933 | 25,454 | 1,558 | 13,328 | 3,420 | 6,170 | 4,615 | 360,186 | 345,651 | 14,535 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | 59,860 | 22,533 | 3,731 | 9,899 | 5,307 | 1,629 | 124 | 1,225 | 187 | 431 | 259 | 37,068 | 34,611 | 2,457 |
| March | 59,371 | 23,194 | 4,007 | 9,792 | 5,360 | 1,785 | 125 | 1,241 | 226 | 658 | 324 | 35,853 | 33,608 | 2,245 |
| April | 52,344 | 23,595 | 4,158 | 9,960 | 5,392 | 1,855 | 130 | 1,111 | 411 | 578 | 301 | 28,448 | 26,998 | 1,400 |
| May | 56,486 | 23,680 | 4,356 | 10,003 | 5,401 | 1,958 | 133 | 1,080 | 367 | 382 | 384 | 32,422 | 31,574 | 848 |
| June | 55,330 | 23,950 | 4,496 | 9,973 | 5,387 | 2,054 | 135 | 1,026 | 242 | 637 | 373 | 31,007 | 30,530 | 477 |
| July | 54,451 | 24,466 | 4,718 | 9,964 | 5,418 | 2,201 | 131 | 1,179 | 317 | 538 | 337 | 29,648 | 29,293 | 355 |
| August | 52,054 | 24,537 | 4,901 | 9,990 | 5,406 | 2,308 | 133 | 1,155 | 278 | 357 | 484 | 27,033 | 26,483 | 550 |
| September | 48,915 | 24,906 | 5,024 | 10,081 | 5,452 | 2,375 | 132 | 986 | 251 | 605 | 455 | 23,554 | 22,942 | 612 |
| October | 47,935 | 25,390 | 5,235 | 10,114 | 5,462 | 2,498 | 134 | 1,100 | 303 | 544 | 484 | 22,061 | 21,430 | 631 |
| November | 47,715 | 25,551 | 5,383 | 10,199 | 5,516 | 2,579 | 129 | 1,029 | 256 | 460 | 489 | 21,675 | 21,066 | 606 |
| December | 55,417 | 26,184 | 5,611 | 10,189 | 5,519 | 2,736 | 134 | 1,131 | 362 | 502 | 460 | 28,773 | 27,847 | 926 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 69,311 | 26,374 | 5,811 | 10,102 | 5,557 | 2,827 | 128 | 1,267 | 258 | 424 | 484 | 42,453 | 41,056 | 1,397 |
| February | 68,614 | 26,780 | 6,074 | 10,161 | 5,549 | 2,997 | 133 | 1,291 | 301 | 274 | 622 | 41,212 | 39,884 | 1,328 |

¹ Payments to individual beneficiaries under programs; data exclude cost of administration. 1941 calendar year totals represent sum of unrounded figures; hence may differ slightly from sum of rounded amounts. For detailed data see tables in program sections of the Bulletin.

² Represents old-age retirement benefits under all acts and disability retirement benefits under Railroad Retirement and Civil Service Retirement Acts.

³ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent primary benefits, wife's benefits, and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated. 1940 total and monthly figures for 1941 revised as of Apr. 10, 1942.

⁴ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment, minus cancellations, during month ended on 20th calendar day through November 1941; for December 1941, amounts certified from Nov. 21 through Dec. 31; for subsequent months amounts certified during calendar month. Monthly payments to survivors include annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin.

⁵ Principally payments under civil-service retirement and disability fund but includes also payments under Canal Zone retirement and disability fund

and Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund administered by the Civil Service Commission. Lump-sum payments include accrued annuities to date of death paid to survivors. Data for calendar years 1936-39 estimated on basis of data for fiscal years. For discussion of benefits and beneficiaries under the Civil Service Retirement Act, see the Bulletin, April 1941, pp. 29-42.

⁶ Amounts, including retroactive payments, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent widow's benefits, widow's current benefits, parent's benefits, and orphan's benefits. Distribution by type of benefit partly estimated. 1940 total and monthly figures for 1941 revised as of Apr. 10, 1942.

⁷ Amounts certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment; represent payments at age 65 for 1937-August 1939, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers prior to Jan. 1, 1940, for entire period, and, beginning January 1940, payments with respect to deaths of covered workers after Dec. 31, 1939. Payments at age 65 totaling \$651,000 in 1937, \$4.7 million in 1938, and \$4.6 million in 1939 are not survivor payments.

⁸ Amount of checks issued, reported by State agencies to the Bureau of Employment Security.

⁹ Amounts certified by regional offices of the Railroad Retirement Board to disbursing officers of the Treasury in same city.

Commerce. This sum represents a decrease of 1.0 percent from January, but an increase of 15 percent above payments for February 1941. The slight increase over January in retirement and survivor payments was not sufficient to offset the drop in unemployment insurance payments. Payments under both types of programs are considerably above similar payments in February 1941.

Payments under the State unemployment compensation laws for February, \$39.9 million, decreased \$1.2 million or 2.9 percent from January, a much smaller decrease than the one which occurred a year earlier. Payments for February of this year were 15 percent above those of a year ago. Compared with February 1941, benefits paid were higher in 24 States, while the number of initial claims received increased in 25 States. Undoubtedly, many workers are unemployed because of lay-offs due to conversion of plants to war operations or to shortages of materials in

certain industries. Payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act during February, \$1.3 million, were also less than in January and were only a little over one-half the amount paid in February 1941—an indication of a considerable decrease in unemployment in this industry. Whereas 63,200 workers received payments under the railroad unemployment insurance program in February 1941, payments were made to only 33,600 workers in February 1942.

The amount of monthly retirement payments and the number of beneficiaries receiving such payments in February under the Social Security Act and Railroad Retirement Act show increases in comparison with both the previous month and February 1941. The decreases in payments and beneficiaries under the civil-service retirement program are the result of administrative difficulties in processing records for dropped cases; a backlog of cases which was built up during the

Table 3.—Individuals receiving payments under selected social insurance and retirement programs, by month, February 1941–February 1942

[In thousands]

| Year and month | Retirement and survivor beneficiaries | | | | | | | | Separated employees receiving refunds under the Civil Service Commission ⁹ | Unemployment insurance beneficiaries | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| | Monthly retirement beneficiaries | | | Survivor beneficiaries | | | | | | State unemployment compensation laws ¹⁰ | Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹¹ |
| | Social Security Act ¹ | Railroad Retirement Act ² | Civil Service Commission ³ | Monthly beneficiaries | | Lump-sum beneficiaries ⁴ | | | | | |
| | | | | Social Security Act ⁵ | Railroad Retirement Act ⁶ | Social Security Act ⁷ | Railroad Retirement Act | Civil Service Commission ⁸ | | | |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 175.6 | 147.3 | 65.5 | 92.3 | 3.3 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 806.4 | 63.2 |
| March..... | 189.5 | 147.6 | 66.1 | 102.4 | 3.3 | 9.1 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.9 | 761.7 | 55.6 |
| April..... | 199.1 | 148.1 | 66.3 | 110.4 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 1.7 | .6 | 2.0 | 589.6 | 38.5 |
| May..... | 209.1 | 148.9 | 66.8 | 117.9 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 1.5 | .4 | 2.5 | 659.0 | 20.7 |
| June..... | 216.4 | 149.6 | 66.9 | 124.8 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 1.0 | .6 | 2.6 | 682.9 | 11.4 |
| July..... | 226.1 | 150.2 | 67.1 | 132.8 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 1.3 | .6 | 2.5 | 611.1 | 10.0 |
| August..... | 235.9 | 150.6 | 67.5 | 140.5 | 3.5 | 8.5 | 1.1 | .5 | 3.2 | 571.9 | 12.0 |
| September..... | 244.0 | 151.3 | 67.5 | 146.4 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 1.0 | .7 | 3.0 | 493.4 | 13.2 |
| October..... | 253.4 | 151.8 | 67.8 | 154.0 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 1.1 | .6 | 3.4 | 430.0 | 12.9 |
| November..... | 261.3 | 152.5 | 68.4 | 160.4 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 1.0 | .5 | 4.3 | 470.4 | 13.4 |
| December..... | 271.5 | 152.9 | 68.6 | 168.5 | 3.6 | 8.2 | 1.2 | .5 | 3.5 | 523.0 | 22.4 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 282.5 | 152.8 | 69.3 | 176.1 | 3.6 | 9.1 | .9 | .5 | 4.1 | 796.6 | 35.1 |
| February..... | 292.9 | 153.3 | 69.1 | 185.2 | 3.6 | 9.3 | 1.0 | .3 | 4.2 | 837.6 | 33.6 |

¹ Primary beneficiaries and their wives and children, for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month.

² Employee annuitants and pensioners on roll as of 20th of the month; includes disability annuitants.

³ Annuitants under Civil Service, Canal Zone, and Alaska Railroad Retirement Acts; represents age and disability retirements, voluntary and involuntary retirements after 30 years' service, voluntary retirements after 15 years' service, and involuntary separations after not less than 15 years' service. Includes persons receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections, numbering 38 in January 1942 and 40 in February 1942. Figures not adjusted for suspension of annuities of persons reemployed under the National Defense Act of June 28, 1940, numbering 623 in February 1942.

⁴ Widows, parents, and orphans for whom monthly benefits were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury during month.

⁵ Widows receiving survivor benefits under joint and survivor elections and next of kin receiving death-benefit annuities for 12 months; number on roll as of 20th of the month. Widows receiving both survivor and death-

benefit annuities are counted twice, but 2 or more individuals sharing 1 death-benefit annuity are counted as 1.

⁶ Number of deceased wage earners with respect to whose wage records payments were made to survivors; for railroad retirement beneficiaries number certified in month ending on 20th calendar day.

⁷ Represents deceased wage earners whose survivors received payments under either 1935 or 1939 act.

⁸ See footnote 3 for programs covered. Represents employees who died before retirement age and annuitants with unexpended balances whose survivors received payments.

⁹ See footnote 3 for programs covered.

¹⁰ Represents average number of weeks of unemployment compensated in calendar weeks ended within month.

¹¹ Number of individuals receiving benefits during second and third weeks of month for days of unemployment in registration periods of 14 consecutive days.

past few months was handled during February and caused the apparent decrease.

Benefits payable to some retired workers have been suspended because of the beneficiaries' re-employment, but no data are available for accurate measurement of the effect of this factor on the total number of beneficiaries. The rate of increase in the number of beneficiaries under all programs is approximately equal to that of a year ago.

Survivors of workers insured under the old-age and survivors insurance program received monthly payments of \$3.0 million in February. The number of such survivor beneficiaries increased from 176,000 to 185,000. Payments to survivors of workers insured under the Railroad Retirement Act increased slightly, while the number of beneficiaries remained unchanged.

Approximately 704,000 individuals received monthly benefits amounting to \$24.9 million, and 10,600 lump-sum payments amounting to \$1.9 million were made under retirement and survivor programs during February. Monthly beneficiaries under the old-age and survivors insurance

programs totaled 478,000 and included 220,000 retired workers, the wives of 63,000 of these workers, 9,800 of their children who were under age 18, and 185,000 survivors of deceased workers or annuitants. These beneficiaries represent approximately 302,000 families. The 226,000 beneficiaries receiving monthly retirement payments under the railroad retirement and civil-service programs represent approximately the number of families receiving benefits, inasmuch as no supplementary benefits are provided under these programs.

Amendment of Civil Service Retirement Act

The Civil Service Retirement Act as amended on January 24, 1942,¹ was further amended on March 7 to make elective officers and heads of executive departments ineligible for coverage under the act. Provision was made for the return within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act of any salary deductions or additional deposits of officers thus made ineligible for the benefits of the act.

¹ See the Bulletin, February 1942, pp. 77-79.

Financial and Economic Data

Receipts and Expenditures

During February, always a high month for receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, social security taxes amounted to \$253 million (table 1), \$65 million more than receipts in February 1941. Despite this large increase, these collections accounted for only 27 percent of all Federal receipts during the month—about the same proportion as last February. Federal receipts other than social security and railroad retirement and unemployment taxes totaled \$680 million, 41 percent more than in February 1941.

Federal insurance contributions in February, with a record high of \$181 million (table 2), exceeded November collections by \$13.0 million and those in February 1941 by \$47.0 million. The \$220 million collected in January and February exceeds total collections for any previous quarter.

Federal unemployment tax collections during February totaled \$71.3 million. Receipts during January and February, representing the major portion of annual Federal unemployment tax

collections based on 1941 pay rolls, amounted to \$84.0 million, a record high for these collections. In the corresponding months of 1941 these collections amounted to \$65.6 million.

The major indexes which reflect developments influencing collections under the Social Security Act maintained their rising trend in February. The Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of industrial production rose from 171 to 173, while the unadjusted index rose 3 points to 168. The advance was chiefly in the durable-goods industries; activity in nondurable goods and mines was maintained at about the same level. The largest advance was in manufacture of transportation equipment, which increased 13 points. There were also notable increases in the manufacture of machinery, chemicals, lumber, and cotton textiles. The Bureau of Labor Statistics unadjusted index of pay rolls in manufacturing industries rose 3.4 points to 176.9. Pay rolls in durable-goods production accounted for most of this increase, although manufacture of nondurable goods also increased—2.8 points.

The index of the cost of living in 21 large cities,

as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose to 112.6 in mid-February, 11.7 percent higher than February 1941 and 14.2 percent higher than in the pre-war month of August 1939. Retail food prices were 0.5 percent higher than in January.

Federal expenditures for administrative expenses and grants to States under the Social Security Act, exclusive of funds for vocational rehabilitation, amounted to \$37 million in February (table 1), an increase of \$7 million or 23 percent over February 1941. The total for the first 8 months of the current fiscal year (table 3)

exceeded similar expenditures for the corresponding period of 1940-41 by 15 percent. Administrative expenditures declined slightly, while expenditures for each of the eight grants-in-aid programs increased, with the exception of grants for services for crippled children. Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, shown in table 3, have included, since January 1, Federal funds expended for the operation of employment services in the States. It is impossible to segregate these amounts during the current fiscal year, because in the bookkeeping

Table 1.—Social security and total Federal receipts, expenditures, and public debt, by specified period, 1936-42
(In millions)

| Period | General and special accounts | | | | | | | | | | Trust accounts, etc., ⁷ excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-) | Change in general fund balance | Public debt | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Receipts of Federal Government | | | | Expenditures ⁴ of Federal Government | | | | | | | | Total | Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund | Unemployment trust fund ⁵ | Railroad retirement account | All other |
| | Total ¹ | Social security taxes ² | Railroad retirement and unemployment taxes ³ | All other | Total ¹ | Under the Social Security Act | | Under the Railroad Retirement Board | | All other | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Admin-istrative ex-penses and grants to States ⁶ | Net ap-propriations and transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund | Admin-istrative ex-penses ⁶ | Trans-fers to railroad retirement account | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936-37 | \$5,294 | \$252 | (⁹) | \$5,042 | \$8,442 | \$183 | \$265 | \$ 1 | | \$7,993 | -\$3,149 | +\$374 | -\$128 | \$36,425 | \$267 | \$312 | \$35,846 |
| 1937-38 | 6,242 | 604 | | 5,638 | 7,626 | 291 | 387 | 3 | \$146 | 6,799 | -1,384 | +306 | -339 | 37,165 | 662 | 872 | \$66 35,565 |
| 1938-39 | 5,668 | 631 | | 5,037 | 6,210 | 342 | 503 | 3 | 107 | 8,255 | -3,542 | +890 | +622 | 40,440 | 1,177 | 1,267 | 67 37,929 |
| 1939-40 | 5,925 | 712 | | 5,213 | 6,537 | 379 | 539 | 8 | 121 | 8,490 | -3,612 | +137 | -947 | 42,968 | 1,738 | 1,710 | 79 39,441 |
| 1940-41 | 8,269 | 788 | | 7,481 | 13,372 | 447 | 661 | 7 | 124 | 12,133 | -5,103 | -148 | +742 | 48,961 | 2,381 | 2,273 | 74 44,233 |
| 8 months ended: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 1940 | 3,503 | 535 | | 2,968 | 6,128 | 265 | 268 | 5 | 97 | 5,493 | -2,626 | +211 | -488 | 42,365 | 1,435 | 1,640 | 77 39,213 |
| February 1941 | 4,281 | 582 | | 3,699 | 7,802 | 310 | 475 | 4 | 106 | 6,907 | -3,521 | +209 | -190 | 46,090 | 2,002 | 2,087 | 85 41,916 |
| February 1942 | 6,130 | 751 | | 5,379 | 17,368 | 357 | 629 | 7 | 109 | 16,206 | -11,238 | -1,252 | +929 | 62,381 | 2,761 | 2,923 | 102 56,595 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February | 674 | 188 | | 486 | 1,208 | 30 | 132 | 1 | 20 | 1,025 | -534 | -3 | -324 | 46,090 | 2,002 | 2,087 | 85 41,916 |
| March | 1,567 | 4 | | 1,563 | 1,400 | 36 | (⁹) | | 10 | 1,353 | +167 | -236 | +1,014 | 47,173 | 2,161 | 2,077 | 85 42,850 |
| April | 602 | 42 | | 560 | 1,352 | 49 | 37 | 1 | 8 | 1,267 | -750 | +402 | -290 | 47,231 | 2,151 | 2,117 | 85 42,878 |
| May | 541 | 157 | | 384 | 1,288 | 35 | 147 | 1 | | 1,105 | -747 | -264 | -521 | 47,721 | 2,146 | 2,254 | 84 43,237 |
| June | 1,277 | 4 | | 1,273 | 1,530 | 17 | | 1 | | 1,511 | -252 | -259 | +729 | 48,961 | 2,381 | 2,273 | 74 44,233 |
| July | 456 | 47 | | 409 | 1,640 | 60 | 43 | 1 | 46 | 1,490 | -1,185 | +509 | -34 | 49,513 | 2,371 | 2,333 | 108 44,701 |
| August | 554 | 167 | | 387 | 1,687 | 43 | 157 | 1 | | 1,486 | -1,133 | -2 | +274 | 50,921 | 2,361 | 2,479 | 102 45,979 |
| September | 1,136 | 4 | | 1,099 | 1,875 | 33 | 1 | 1 | | 1,840 | -739 | -293 | -607 | 51,346 | 2,558 | 2,479 | 91 46,220 |
| October | 489 | 48 | | 440 | 2,126 | 56 | 43 | 1 | 32 | 1,994 | -1,637 | -225 | +376 | 53,584 | 2,546 | 2,538 | 112 48,388 |
| November | 730 | 175 | | 555 | 2,024 | 40 | 166 | 1 | | 1,817 | -1,294 | -484 | -322 | 55,040 | 2,536 | 2,706 | 102 49,695 |
| December | 1,214 | 6 | | 1,208 | 2,544 | 33 | 2 | 1 | | 2,508 | -1,329 | -328 | +1,241 | 57,938 | 2,736 | 2,732 | 91 52,379 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 614 | 51 | | 563 | 2,664 | 56 | 36 | 1 | 32 | 2,539 | -2,050 | -633 | -610 | 60,012 | 2,726 | 2,771 | 112 54,403 |
| February | 937 | 253 | | 684 | 2,808 | 37 | 179 | 1 | | 2,591 | -1,871 | +114 | +612 | 62,381 | 2,761 | 2,923 | 102 56,595 |

¹ Beginning July 1940, appropriations to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund minus reimbursements to the Treasury for administrative expenses are excluded from net receipts and expenditures of general and special accounts of the Treasury. These net appropriations are included here in both total receipts and expenditures for comparison with previous periods.

² Represents collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

³ Represents total collections under the Carriers Taxing Act and 10 percent of collections under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (see table 2, footnote 5).

⁴ Excludes public-debt retirement. Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁵ Excludes funds for vocational rehabilitation program of the Office of Education and for disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service (see table 3, footnote 1). Prior to Jan. 1, 1942, excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act. Such grants are included in "all other"; since Jan. 1, 1942, includes Federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the States. Also excludes administrative expenses incurred by the Treasury prior to July

1940 in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Includes expenses incurred by the Social Security Board in administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act, beginning July 1940.

⁶ Includes expenditures for administration of railroad unemployment insurance, amounting to \$500,000 in 1938-39, \$4,987,000 in 1939-40, \$3,397,000 in 1940-41, and \$1,737,000 in 1941-42; also includes \$4,097,000 expended since April 1941 for acquisition of service and compensation data of railroad workers in accordance with Public Res. 102, approved Oct. 9, 1940.

⁷ Includes all trust accounts, increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar, expenditures chargeable against increment on gold (other than retirement of national bank notes), and receipts from seigniorage.

⁸ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account and for each State employment security agency.

⁹ Less than \$500,000.

¹⁰ Excludes amounts reimbursed to the Treasury for administrative expenses, which were part of transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

and accounting operations of the Treasury these two categories of expenditures are grouped together. The figures for grants to States under title III prior to January included funds for only that part of employment service administration necessary to meet the requirements of the unemployment compensation program; other funds

Table 2.—Social insurance taxes under selected programs, by specified period, 1936-42

[In thousands]

| Period | Old-age and survivors insurance | | Unemployment insurance | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Federal insurance contributions ¹ | Taxes on carriers and their employees ² | State unemployment contributions ³ | Federal unemployment taxes ⁴ | Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵ |
| Cumulative through February 1942..... | \$3,180,545 | \$600,826 | \$4,398,495 | \$558,766 | \$157,181 |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | |
| 1936-37..... | 194,346 | 345 | (⁷) | \$ 57,751 | ----- |
| 1937-38..... | 514,406 | 150,132 | (⁷) | \$ 90,104 | ----- |
| 1938-39..... | 530,358 | 109,257 | 803,007 | 100,869 | ----- |
| 1939-40..... | 604,694 | 120,967 | 853,955 | 107,523 | 40,167 |
| 1940-41..... | 690,555 | 136,942 | 888,450 | 97,677 | 68,162 |
| 8 months ended: | | | | | |
| February 1940..... | 441,213 | 63,100 | 637,341 | 93,375 | 17,054 |
| February 1941..... | 495,773 | 72,522 | 639,378 | 86,079 | 34,090 |
| February 1942..... | 646,186 | 83,183 | 816,618 | 104,843 | 39,853 |
| 1941 | | | | | |
| February..... | 134,433 | 5,414 | 88,561 | 53,475 | 569 |
| March..... | 2,588 | 28,951 | 6,867 | 918 | 16,739 |
| April..... | 39,228 | 1,371 | 127,940 | 2,447 | 70 |
| May..... | 149,679 | 7,979 | 105,763 | 7,453 | 957 |
| June..... | 3,286 | 20,120 | 8,495 | 780 | 16,306 |
| July..... | 44,815 | 872 | 146,570 | 2,234 | 50 |
| August..... | 159,525 | 5,638 | 107,460 | 7,477 | 573 |
| September..... | 3,366 | 31,111 | 6,781 | 910 | 18,103 |
| October..... | 45,674 | 1,058 | 148,239 | 2,169 | 86 |
| November..... | 168,458 | 5,202 | 119,673 | 6,808 | 939 |
| December..... | 4,323 | 33,966 | 10,447 | 1,267 | 19,209 |
| 1942 | | | | | |
| January..... | 38,579 | 1,277 | 154,912 | 12,710 | 107 |
| February..... | 181,446 | 4,161 | 122,536 | 71,269 | 786 |

¹ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. A, sec. 1426), payable by employers and employees.

² Tax effective Mar. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Carriers Taxing Act, payable by carriers and employees.

³ Represents contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and contributions from employees, deposited in State clearing accounts. For differences in State rates, see p. 46, table 9, footnote 1. Data include contributions based on wages from railroad industry prior to July 1, 1939. Subsequent transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund, amounting to \$105,900,769 as of Feb. 28, 1942, are not deducted. Figures reported by State agencies, corrected to Feb. 28, 1942.

⁴ Tax effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in Internal Revenue Code (ch. 9, subch. C, sec. 1607), payable by employers only. Amounts represent Federal tax collections after deduction for amounts paid into State unemployment funds on covered wages earned in previous calendar year.

⁵ Tax effective July 1, 1939, based on wages for employment as defined in Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, payable by employers only. Computed from data in Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury. Represents 10 percent which is deposited with the Treasury and appropriated to railroad unemployment insurance administration fund for expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering act, and 90 percent which is deposited in railroad unemployment insurance account in unemployment trust fund and is not included in receipts of general and special accounts of the Treasury. Amounts, therefore, differ from figures on p. 69, table 1, which represent only the 10 percent deposited with the Treasury.

⁶ Includes \$40,561,886 subsequently refunded to States which did not collect taxes on 1936 pay rolls and in which employers paid full tax to the Federal Government.

⁷ Not available.

were granted under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act and were matched by the States.

Total Federal expenditures for February amounted to \$2,808 million (table 1), 2½ times the total for the same month of 1941. Expenditures, including those from trust accounts, exceeded total receipts during the month by \$1,757 million. This excess, together with an increase of \$612 million in the general fund balance, occasioned a rise of \$2,369 million in the public

Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures for administrative expenses and grants to States under the Social Security Act, by specified period, 1940-42 ¹

[In thousands]

| Item | Fiscal year 1940-41 | | Fiscal year 1941-42 | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | Appropriations ² | Expenditures through February ³ | Appropriations ² | Expenditures through February ³ |
| Total..... | \$440,894 | \$310,208 | \$463,829 | \$356,527 |
| Administrative expenses..... | 27,694 | 21,044 | 26,129 | 21,013 |
| Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board ⁴ | 27,220 | 17,150 | 25,655 | 16,528 |
| Department of Labor, Children's Bureau..... | 364 | 233 | 364 | 245 |
| Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census..... | 110 | 76 | 110 | 64 |
| Department of the Treasury ⁵ | (⁶) | 3,585 | (⁶) | 4,173 |
| Grants to States..... | 413,200 | 289,164 | 437,700 | 335,515 |
| Federal Security Agency..... | 402,000 | 281,237 | 426,500 | 327,471 |
| Social Security Board..... | 391,000 | 273,530 | 415,500 | 319,125 |
| Old-age assistance..... | 245,000 | 177,509 | 270,000 | 213,526 |
| Aid to dependent children..... | 75,000 | 43,649 | 74,000 | 50,348 |
| Aid to the blind..... | 10,000 | 4,933 | 9,000 | 5,648 |
| Unemployment compensation administration..... | 61,000 | 47,439 | 62,500 | 49,603 |
| Public Health Service: Public health work..... | 11,000 | 7,707 | 11,000 | 8,346 |
| Department of Labor, Children's Bureau..... | 11,200 | 7,927 | 11,200 | 8,044 |
| Maternal and child health services..... | 5,820 | 4,012 | 5,820 | 4,173 |
| Services for crippled children..... | 3,870 | 2,795 | 3,870 | 2,726 |
| Child welfare services..... | 1,510 | 1,120 | 1,510 | 1,146 |

¹ Excludes some funds appropriated and expended under the Social Security Act, because they are not separated from other Federal funds for similar purposes. Such is the case with funds for vocational rehabilitation for which \$113,000 was appropriated for 1940-41 and \$112,000 for 1941-42 for administration in the Office of Education, and \$2,000,000 for 1940-41 and \$2,650,000 for 1941-42 for grants to States. For disease and sanitation investigations of the Public Health Service, appropriations were \$1,625,000 for 1940-41 and \$1,665,000 for 1941-42 in addition to grants to States shown in this table.

² Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

³ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury. Includes expenditures from reappropriated balance of appropriations for previous fiscal year.

⁴ Includes amounts expended by the Board in administration of title II of the act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury. Includes amounts for administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act prior to Jan. 1, 1942. See footnote 7.

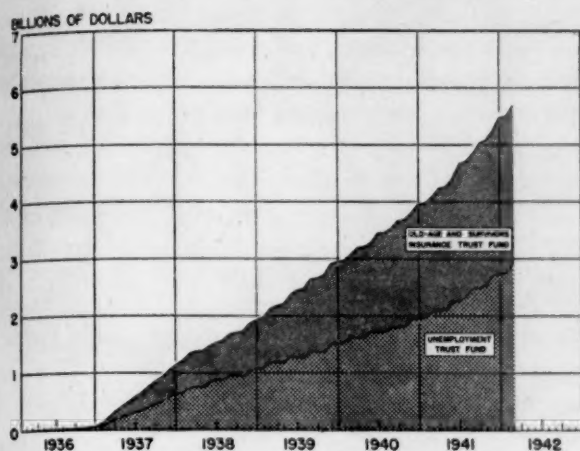
⁵ Represents amounts expended by the Treasury in administration of title II of the Social Security Act and the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed to general fund of the Treasury.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Prior to Jan. 1, 1942, includes grants certified by the Social Security Board to States for employment service administration to meet requirements of unemployment compensation program, and excludes grants to States for employment service administration under the Wagner-Peyser Act, for which \$3,000,000 was appropriated in 1940-41 and \$3,100,000 in 1941-42. Since Jan. 1, 1942, includes grants for unemployment compensation administration and Federal expenditures for operation of employment services in the States.

Source: Various Federal appropriation acts (appropriations); Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury (expenditures).

Chart 1.—Investments of social security trust funds, by month, February 1936–February 1942



Source: Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

debt. Only 7.5 percent of the increase in issues outstanding was absorbed by the three social insurance trust funds. As of February 28, the combined investments of the old-age and survivors

insurance and unemployment trust funds, totaling \$5,684 million (chart 1), comprised 9.2 percent of the total interest-bearing public debt.

The old-age and survivors insurance trust fund holdings consisted of \$964 million of 3-percent special Treasury notes, \$1,328 million of 2½-percent notes, \$424 million of 2½-percent notes and \$44.3 million of 2½-percent Treasury bonds, series 1967–72. The investments of the unemployment trust fund consisted of \$2,419 million of 2½-percent certificates of indebtedness and \$504 million of 2½-percent certificates.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

Until February 1942, the social security trust funds held only special Treasury obligations issued exclusively to these funds. On February 14, however, the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund acquired \$44.3 million of Treasury bonds, 1967–72 series, bearing 2½-percent interest. These bonds were acquired at par plus \$346,000 accrued interest. The Social Security Act as amended requires the Secretary of the Treasury

Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1936–42

[In thousands]

| Period | Receipts ¹ | | Expenditures | | Assets | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Contributions appropriated to trust fund ² | Interest received ³ | Benefit payments ⁴ | Reimbursement for administrative expenses | Net total of Treasury notes and bonds acquired ⁵ | Cash with disbursing officer at end of period | Credit of fund account at end of period ⁶ | Total assets at end of period |
| Cumulative through February 1942..... | \$1,334,327 | \$144,004 | \$167,569 | \$56,645 | \$2,761,080 | \$17,614 | \$180,422 | \$2,959,117 |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | | | | |
| 1936-37..... | | 2,262 | 27 | | 267,100 | 73 | 62 | 267,235 |
| 1937-38..... | | 15,412 | 5,404 | | 395,200 | 1,931 | 113,012 | 777,243 |
| 1938-39..... | | 26,951 | 13,892 | | 514,900 | 3,036 | 66 | 1,180,302 |
| 1939-40..... | | 42,489 | 15,805 | 12,288 | 590,900 | 6,098 | 500 | 1,744,698 |
| 1940-41..... | 688,141 | 55,958 | 64,342 | 26,840 | 642,500 | 10,778 | 6,238 | 2,397,615 |
| 8 months ended: | | | | | | | | |
| February 1940..... | | | 7,583 | | 258,000 | 5,450 | 282,069 | 1,722,720 |
| February 1941..... | 493,359 | 632 | 36,762 | 18,105 | 263,400 | 14,101 | 168,221 | 2,183,822 |
| February 1942..... | 646,186 | 932 | 68,100 | 17,516 | 380,480 | 17,614 | 180,422 | 2,959,117 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 134,433 | 96 | 5,887 | 2,095 | - 5,000 | 14,101 | 168,221 | 2,183,822 |
| March..... | 2,588 | 241 | 6,718 | 2,126 | 159,800 | 12,262 | 4,246 | 2,177,808 |
| April..... | 39,228 | 239 | 6,751 | 2,303 | - 10,000 | 15,506 | 41,514 | 2,208,321 |
| May..... | 149,679 | 131 | 6,975 | 2,203 | - 5,000 | 13,527 | 189,126 | 2,348,953 |
| June..... | 3,286 | 54,715 | 7,135 | 2,203 | 234,300 | 10,778 | 6,238 | 2,397,615 |
| July..... | 44,815 | 9 | 7,465 | 2,201 | - 10,000 | 13,310 | 48,864 | 2,432,774 |
| August..... | 159,525 | 40 | 7,906 | 2,201 | - 10,000 | 15,400 | 206,231 | 2,582,231 |
| September..... | 3,366 | 81 | 7,060 | 2,201 | 195,400 | 12,332 | 7,084 | 2,575,417 |
| October..... | 45,674 | 88 | 8,289 | 2,210 | - 10,000 | 14,040 | 50,640 | 2,610,680 |
| November..... | 168,458 | 113 | 8,406 | 2,210 | - 10,000 | 15,631 | 217,005 | 2,768,637 |
| December..... | 4,323 | 241 | 9,070 | 2,210 | 200,400 | 16,530 | 8,992 | 2,761,921 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 38,579 | 160 | 9,266 | 2,142 | - 10,000 | 17,260 | 45,601 | 2,789,261 |
| February..... | 181,446 | 190 | 9,639 | 2,142 | 34,680 | 17,614 | 180,422 | 2,959,117 |

¹ Transfers to trust fund from appropriations totaled \$1,705,000,000 as of June 30, 1940; for fiscal year 1936–37, \$265,000,000 was transferred; for 1937–38, \$387,000,000; for 1938–39, \$503,000,000; and for 1939–40, \$550,000,000.

² Beginning July 1940, trust fund appropriations equal taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

³ Interest on investments held is credited annually in June; on investments redeemed, in month of redemption.

⁴ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

⁵ Minus figures represent notes redeemed.

⁶ Prior to July 1940, includes balance of appropriation available for transfer.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

to invest the trust fund established by the act in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both interest and principal by the United States. The act further provides that such investments may consist of obligations publicly offered or of special obligations issued exclusively to the trust fund. Such special obligations "shall be issued only if the Managing Trustee determines that the purchase of other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or of obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States . . . is not in the public interest." If the February investment had been in special obligations, the interest rate would have been 2.375 percent (the multiple of one-eighth of 1 percent next lower than the computed rate of interest at the end of January). The acquisition of regular Treasury bonds instead of special issues thus afforded a slightly higher rate of interest earnings.

The Treasury bonds acquired by the fund are dated October 20, 1941. The 2½-percent per annum interest on these securities is payable semiannually on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The bonds will mature September 15, 1972, but may be redeemed on and after September 15, 1967, at the option of the United States. The long life of this series contrasts with the ap-

proximate 5-year maturity of special Treasury notes issued to the fund.

Total assets of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund amounted to \$2,959 million at the end of February (table 4), an increase of \$170 million over the previous month. Of this total, \$2,761 million had been invested; \$17.6 million was in the form of cash held by the disbursing officer; and \$180 million was credited to the fund account.

During the month, \$10 million of 3-percent special old-age reserve account notes were redeemed, and this sum was made available to the account of the disbursing officer. Interest on the redeemed notes, amounting to \$190,000, was credited to the fund account.

The rise in benefit payments, which has been continuous since November 1940, continued in February. Checks cashed for benefit payments amounted to \$9.6 million, as compared with \$9.3 million in January and \$5.9 million in February 1941.

Railroad Retirement Account

Ten million dollars of Treasury notes were sold in February and the proceeds made available for benefit payments. Assets of the railroad retirement account by the end of February, after benefit payments and after adding the \$193,000 interest

Table 5.—Status of the railroad retirement account, by specified period, 1936-42

[In thousands]

| Period | Receipts | | | Transfers from appropriation to trust fund | Benefit payments ¹ | Assets at end of period | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | Amount appropriated | Interest received | Total | | | 3-percent Treasury notes | To credit of appropriation ² | To credit of disbursing officer | Total |
| Cumulative through February 1942..... | \$ 639, 850 | \$0, 274 | \$648, 024 | \$607, 850 | \$503, 520 | \$101, 500 | \$31, 702 | \$11, 901 | \$145, 103 |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | | | | | |
| Through June 1938..... | 146, 500 | 1, 411 | 147, 911 | 146, 406 | 79, 849 | 66, 200 | 234 | 1, 628 | 68, 062 |
| 1938-39..... | 118, 250 | 2, 202 | 120, 452 | 107, 064 | 105, 774 | 67, 200 | 13, 206 | 2, 334 | 82, 740 |
| 1939-40..... | 120, 150 | 2, 283 | 122, 433 | 120, 650 | 113, 099 | 79, 400 | 10, 847 | 1, 826 | 92, 073 |
| 1940-41..... | \$ 113, 900 | 2, 534 | 116, 134 | 124, 350 | 121, 174 | 74, 000 | 2, 503 | 10, 530 | 87, 033 |
| 1941-42 (through February)..... | 140, 850 | 844 | 141, 694 | 109, 350 | 83, 625 | 101, 500 | 31, 702 | 11, 901 | 145, 103 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | | | | 20, 000 | 9, 947 | 85, 400 | 18, 458 | 22, 151 | 126, 008 |
| March..... | | | | 10, 000 | 10, 258 | 85, 400 | 8, 459 | 21, 891 | 115, 708 |
| April..... | | | | 8, 350 | 10, 391 | 85, 400 | 111 | 19, 848 | 105, 590 |
| May..... | | 37 | 37 | 0 | 10, 516 | 84, 000 | 49 | 10, 831 | 94, 378 |
| June..... | | 2, 497 | 2, 497 | 0 | 10, 343 | 74, 000 | 2, 503 | 10, 530 | 87, 033 |
| July..... | 140, 850 | | 140, 850 | 46, 350 | 10, 295 | 107, 850 | 94, 504 | 15, 234 | 217, 299 |
| August..... | | 25 | 25 | 0 | 10, 314 | 101, 850 | 94, 531 | 10, 919 | 207, 299 |
| September..... | | 73 | 73 | 0 | 10, 421 | 91, 000 | 94, 580 | 11, 371 | 196, 661 |
| October..... | | 97 | 97 | 31, 500 | 10, 596 | 112, 000 | 63, 103 | 11, 350 | 186, 403 |
| November..... | | 124 | 124 | 0 | 10, 357 | 101, 500 | 63, 128 | 11, 592 | 176, 226 |
| December..... | | 156 | 156 | 0 | 10, 699 | 90, 500 | 63, 160 | 12, 017 | 165, 677 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | | 176 | 176 | 31, 500 | 10, 485 | 111, 500 | 31, 687 | 12, 181 | 155, 368 |
| February..... | | 193 | 193 | 0 | 10, 458 | 101, 500 | 31, 702 | 11, 901 | 145, 103 |

¹ Based on checks cashed and returned to the Treasury.

² Represents balances in appropriation and trust fund accounts, including net credit from adjustments such as cancellations and repayments.

³ Appropriation reduced by transfer of \$9 million in October 1940 to prior-

service account for collection of service and compensation data of railroad workers prior to 1937.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

earned on the bonds sold, amounted to \$145.1 million (table 5). This sum consisted of \$101.5 million in Treasury notes, \$31.7 million remaining in the appropriation account, and \$11.9 million in cash credited to the disbursing officer.

Unemployment Trust Fund

A large excess of receipts over withdrawals in February resulted in a net addition of \$152 million to the investments of the unemployment trust fund and brought total investments to \$2,923 million (table 6). New investments in the form of 2½-percent special certificates of indebtedness amounted to \$157 million, while \$5.0 million of 2½-percent certificates were redeemed. Total assets of the fund amounted to \$2,940 million as of

February 28, an increase of \$164 million over the total at the end of January.

Deposits to State accounts in the unemployment trust fund during February totaled \$202 million, the largest monthly amount on record. The January-February deposits of \$277.5 million exceeded deposits for any previous quarter. State withdrawals for benefit payments were \$5.9 million less than in January and \$781,000 less than in February 1941.

Deposits in the railroad unemployment insurance account totaled \$707,000 in February. Benefit payments to railroad workers increased 5.5 percent and amounted to more than \$1.3 million.

Table 6.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-42¹
[In thousands]

| Period | Total assets at end of period | Net total of special Treasury certificates acquired ¹ | Unexpended balance at end of period | Undistributed interest at end of period ² | State accounts | | | | Railroad unemployment insurance account | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | Deposits | Interest credited | Withdrawals ³ | Balance at end of period | Transfers from State accounts | Deposits | Interest credited | Benefit payments | Balance at end of period |
| Cumulative through February 1942..... | \$2,939,810 | \$2,923,000 | \$16,810 | \$37 | \$4,437,236 | \$157,004 | \$1,880,646 | \$2,713,594 | \$105,901 | \$141,464 | \$5,776 | \$38,372 | \$226,178 |
| Fiscal year: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1936-37..... | 312,389 | 293,386 | 94 | | 291,703 | 2,737 | 1,000 | 312,389 | | | | | |
| 1937-38..... | 884,247 | 859,705 | 12,247 | | 747,660 | 15,172 | 190,975 | 884,247 | | | | | |
| 1938-39..... | 1,280,539 | 395,000 | 13,539 | | 811,251 | 26,837 | 441,795 | 1,280,539 | | | | | |
| 1939-40..... | 1,724,862 | 443,000 | 14,862 | | 859,864 | 37,524 | 484,764 | 1,693,164 | \$1,801 | 44,249 | 202 | 14,552 | 31,699 |
| 1940-41..... | 2,283,658 | 563,000 | 10,658 | | 892,023 | 45,863 | 537,343 | 2,093,737 | \$104,100 | 61,347 | 3,069 | 17,784 | \$189,921 |
| 8 months ended: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February 1940..... | 1,655,658 | 373,000 | 15,658 | 5 | 637,166 | 17,339 | 286,866 | 1,648,179 | 783 | 15,362 | 25 | 8,696 | 7,475 |
| February 1941..... | 2,100,651 | 377,300 | 13,351 | 12 | 636,128 | 21,642 | 410,674 | 1,940,259 | \$101,373 | 30,683 | 1,018 | 11,892 | 160,381 |
| February 1942..... | 2,939,810 | 650,000 | 16,810 | 37 | 815,877 | 28,750 | 224,769 | 2,713,594 | | 35,869 | 2,515 | 6,035 | \$226,178 |
| 1941 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| February..... | 2,100,651 | 113,000 | 13,351 | 12 | 145,649 | | 40,426 | 1,940,259 | 2,467 | 512 | | 2,659 | 160,381 |
| March..... | 2,092,339 | -10,000 | 15,039 | | 13,141 | 54 | 34,042 | 1,919,412 | 0 | 15,064 | 5 | 2,522 | 172,928 |
| April..... | 2,126,553 | 40,000 | 9,253 | 106 | 66,517 | | 33,440 | 1,952,489 | \$2,695 | 63 | | 1,728 | 173,958 |
| May..... | 2,263,477 | 137,000 | 9,177 | 106 | 166,135 | | 29,017 | 2,089,607 | 31 | 863 | | 1,088 | 173,764 |
| June..... | 2,283,658 | 18,700 | 10,658 | | 10,102 | 24,197 | 30,169 | 2,093,737 | 0 | 14,674 | 2,037 | 554 | 189,921 |
| July..... | 2,336,948 | 60,000 | 3,948 | 7 | 77,970 | | 28,276 | 2,143,431 | 0 | 45 | | 366 | \$193,509 |
| August..... | 2,488,016 | 146,000 | 9,016 | 7 | 175,928 | | 24,889 | 2,294,470 | 0 | 516 | | 487 | \$193,538 |
| September..... | 2,487,541 | 0 | 8,541 | | 7,446 | 55 | 23,670 | 2,278,301 | 0 | 16,293 | 5 | 595 | 209,240 |
| October..... | 2,541,283 | 59,000 | 3,283 | 33 | 73,654 | | 19,408 | 2,332,547 | 0 | 78 | | 615 | 208,703 |
| November..... | 2,712,734 | 168,000 | 6,734 | 33 | 191,377 | | 20,203 | 2,503,721 | 0 | 845 | | 567 | 208,680 |
| December..... | 2,744,358 | 26,000 | 12,358 | | 12,026 | 28,694 | 28,042 | 2,516,399 | 0 | 17,288 | 2,510 | 820 | 227,958 |
| 1942 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 2,775,418 | 39,000 | 4,418 | 18 | 75,307 | | 43,104 | 2,548,602 | 0 | 96 | | 1,257 | 226,797 |
| February..... | 2,939,810 | 152,000 | 16,810 | 37 | 202,170 | | 37,178 | 2,713,594 | 0 | 707 | | 1,326 | 226,178 |

¹ Beginning July 1939, contains separate book account for railroad unemployment insurance account, in which are held moneys deposited by the Railroad Retirement Board and from which the Secretary of the Treasury makes benefit payments as certified by the Railroad Retirement Board. Trust fund maintains separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments.

² Minus figures represent certificates redeemed.

³ Interest on redeemed Treasury certificates, received by fund at time of redemption but credited to separate book accounts only in last month of each quarter.

⁴ Includes transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account.

⁵ Includes amounts certified to the State of Connecticut (see footnote 7).

⁶ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund in accordance with amendments of Oct. 10, 1940, to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act amounting to \$7,500,000 in January 1941, \$3,900,000 in July 1941, and \$667 in August 1941.

⁷ Certified by the Social Security Board to the Secretary of the Treasury in behalf of the State of Connecticut for payment into railroad unemployment insurance account in accordance with sec. 13 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

Source: Compiled from data in the Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.

Bibliography on War Measures of Foreign Countries in Social Insurance and Related Fields

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The present war has had a decided impact on the social insurances and other social services of belligerent as well as neutral countries. New needs have required new services and older services have been modified to meet new conditions. This bibliography cites some of the regulations, orders, and other official documents which reflect these changes and also some of the books, articles, and reports dealing with them. The list is intended to be suggestive rather than exhaustive, and the student will find additional references in the publications cited.

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